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VOL. II NO. 54 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4 1914. ONE ANNA

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LIST OF DEPARTURES.

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BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Adenwith	s.
1914				
7th March	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
4th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
1st. ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	
8th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia†	10000
*1stApril	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th. ,,	abia ..	8000	.....	
7th. ,,	isette ..	6000	Medina ...	12500
8th. ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	
15th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
29th. ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May.	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	11000
6th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ...	
13th. ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	10000
3rd. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	
6th ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..

†This vessel will call at Naples.

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipto connecting Steamers at Port Said

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

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	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

For Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure
Tottori Maru	Moses.	5916	26th. Feb.	8th. Mar.
Hinsen Maru.	Sano.	3785	20th. Mar.	31st. ,,
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	22nd. ,,	2nd. April.
Bombay Maru	Terada	4825	27th. ,,	7th. ,,
Kamakura Maru	Hori	6126	6th. ,,	17th. ,,
Rangoon Maru	Date	5143	16th. ,,	27th. ,,
Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	6163	26th. ,,	7th. May.
Penang Maru	Murazumi	4965	6 th ,,	17th. ,,

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York Building.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

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White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	per case.
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Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
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AUTUMN SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave M'iles or Naples about.	Due Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July	10th July.	24th July
*City of Calcutta	7630	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23rd Aug
*City of York	7811	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	5th Sep.
City of Manchester	5551	22nd Aug.	.....	14th. Sep
†City of Marseilles	8800	19th Sep	26th Sep.	11th. Oct. 5
*City of Glasgow	6529	28th Sep	6th Oct.	21st Oct
†City of Paris	9232	10th Oct	17th Oct.	31st Oct
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct	30th Oct.	13th Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct.	.....	21st Nov.
†City of Calcutta	7630	7th Nov	14th Nov	29th Nov.
*Trafford Hall	5321	17th Nov.	25th Nov	11th Dec.
City of Manchester	5551	5th Dec	.....	28th Dec.
†City of Marseilles.	8800	17th Dec.	24th Dec.	8thJan.'1

*Calling at Naples.
Calling at Marseilles.
†Calling Karachi direct.

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Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
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Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	--	999	--	737

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LHASA, 2184. Fri. 6th March *8 a.m., Direct
LINGA, 2185, 9th March 11 a.m., †P D.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
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†PURNEA .....3306 Thursday 5th Mar.
*PUNDUA ..... 3305 ,, 19th Mar.
†PENTAKOTA .....3418 ,, 2nd April.
*PALAMCOTTA .....3413 16th ,,
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
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MASSILIA	... 5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar. ,,
OLYMPIA	... 5124	J. Kinnaird	29th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA	... 6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	 5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA	...6388	G. Mitchell	1st May ,,
ELYSIA	 6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,

Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	24th June 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverley	24th Aug. 1914
Massil a	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	6124	J. Kinnaird	23rd Sept. 1914
Circassia	6722	C. S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
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WANTED a Children's NURSE in the Mofussil. Must be young, active and fond of Children. Any Nationality. With photo; apply stating age, previous experience and terms etc., to Box No. 312, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1726

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present, position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches
Advertising	Salesmanship
Agricultural	Poultry Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools
Dept. AE3.
11, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED:

WANTED competent PROOF READER only experienced men need apply to MANAGER—"Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED by a European Firm an expert TYPEWRITER MECHANIC acquainted with all makes of Typewriters. Apply Post Box. No. 125. 1746

WANTED immediately for Perim Coal Co., Ld., at Perim, one BOILER MAKER and one TURNER. Apply personally with certificate to KILLICK NIXON & Coy., Home Street, Fort, Bombay. 1736a

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—One Billiard Marker (must know the work of either Abdar or Bearer). Pay Rs. 20 per mensem. Apply MESS SECRETARY, 32nd Lancers, Jubbulpore. 1175

WANTED.—For the Dungar Memorial College, Bikaner, one Professor of Sanskrit and one of Persian, qualified to take classes in those subjects for the Intermediate Examination of the Allahabad University, salary of each Rs. 100. Apply to the DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION

WANTED for the Civil Hospital, Delhi a European English Trained NURSE, Pay Rs. 80—4—100 with messing allowance of Rs. 45 per mensem and free quarters. Further details on application.

Applications to be sent to the address of CIVIL SURGEON, Delhi, with testimonials. 1159

WANTED SITUATION as Accountant or Cashier by a Parsi gentleman of fourteen years' experience in a first-class local office. Best references and testimonials. Any security offered. Willing to take up any responsible post locally or upcountry. Apply to Box No. 316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1751

WANTED for the Maharajah's High School, Kishangarh (Rajputana), a HEAD MASTER on a salary of Rs. 50—60 per month. A Graduate with teaching experience preferred. Applications will be received by the Undersigned till 31st of March, 1914.

DIWAN BAHADUR K. L. PAONASKER,
1169 Chief Member of State Council.

WANTED.—An experienced Draftsman for Railway under construction. Must be thoroughly acquainted with Railway work (drawings). Salary for really good man Rs. 80 p.m.

Appointment is temporary for about 2 years.

Apply before the 15th March 1914, to—
A. L. STUART WILLIAM,
Executive Engineer,
Kistna Bridge Division,
1154 Gudwal via Raichur.

WANTED—An Overseer having good experience of building work for New High Court, Allahabad. Pap up to Rs. 100 p. m. according to qualifications.

Applications with copies of testimonials to be sent to the undersigned up to 31st March, 1914.

LALA SAWAI RAM.
Agent to—
Messrs. SARJOO PRASAD,
-DHANI RAM.
Contractors New High Court, Allahabad. 1171

LIBRARIAN.—WANTED LIBRARIAN for the Public Works Department, Secretariat, at Bombay. Must have experience of card indexing and be good typist. Pay Rs. 80 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 2, to a maximum of Rs. 100. Apply personally between the hours 11 and 1 to THE UNDER SECRETARY, Irrigation and Railways. 1157

WANTED.—A few good Turners and Machinemen. Wages $1/ to $1/50 per diem according to ability. Cost of deck passage from India to Penang will be refunded upon signing agreement to remain for 3 years. Applications, which must state age and experience, together with copies of testimonials to be addressed to

LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT,
Central Workshops,
Kuala Lumpur,
Federated Malay State Railway,
Federated Malay States.

None but thoroughly experienced men need apply. 1177

FOR SALE.

A few pups of real Fox Hounds for sale by the end of March 1914.

Apply for particulars to SAHIBZADA KHAN BAHADUR SHER ALI KHAN, Jaora. 1173

AVAILABLE IN MARCH—A 1913 Model 20 H. P., 5-seated Regal Car in very good condition fitted with detachable cushion covers. Owner selling as he is going Home. Price Rs. 3,000 or offers. Apply to B. K. FINNIMORE, United Service Club, Calcutta. 1170

FOR SALE,—PERSIAN CARPETS at specially low rates. Owner disposing of same as he has no need of them. Apply to "Persian" care of "Bombay Chronicle." 1170

FOR SALE an English made VIS-A-VIS very light and showy. Rubber-tyred Crife wheels. Done up for owner's use. Never used as owner goes Home and wants to sell. Apply to Box No. 518, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1200

FOR SALE.—1 DURKOPP CAR, 14-16 H. P. 4 Cyl. open torpedo body. Newly painted and new-hood. Complete with head, side, tail lamps, and accessories. Good for either hirer or private use. Can be seen at the UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., Automobile and Electrical Engineer. 1478 14, Hummum St., Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Grey Waler Gelding 15 hands, 8 years old, Grand hunter, very clever across melon ground, good fencer, moderately fast. Regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds this season. Upto great weight. Present owner rides over 15 stone. Open to Veterinery examination and trial. Owner going home. Price Rs. 1,000. Apply

K. HEWLETT,
1738 Palli Hill, Bandra.

FOR SALE CHEAP—OWNER GOING HOME.—B. W. M., aged, strong and steady trapper.

High English-made Trap, dark green lines red, rubber tyres.

Harness in good condition.

The Turnout Rs. 500; offers.

Apply CAPT. GOVER, Cheshires, Jubbulpore. 1152

FOR SALE.—One "Pecto No. 5" ¼ plate hand camera, sharp R. R. Lens, Bausch and Lomb shutter working up to 1/100 Sec: in leather case, with four double dark slides, also light wooden folding tripod in good working order. Original Cost Rs. 100 will sell for Rs. 50. Owner disposing owing to having purchased large Camera. Apply to Box No. 315, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1736

BARODA STATE RAILWAYS.—FOR SALE.—A STEEL TUG in perfect condition. Built in England in 1911. Dimensions:—

Length over all	54ft. 0in.
Breadth	12ft.
Depth	6ft. 0in.

Speed:—About 10 miles an hour.
Draft about 3ft.
She can be inspected either at Karachi or Bombay. After April at Bombay only.
For further particulars apply to
The ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
for Railways and Communications,
1163 Baroda State.

FOR SALE.—One 14 ft. split cane steel centre rod by Hardy Bros., in perfect condition. Rs. 155.
2. One 13 ft. do. do. Rs. 150.
3. One No. 4½ inch No. 2 Silex reel never used. Rs. 50.
4. One do do. (had one season's work out of this but as good as new). Rs. 45.
5. 100 yds. No. 2 Kingfisher line to about 200 yds. backing. Rs. 25.
6. About 90 yds. No. 2 Alnwick Spinning line to about 200 yds. backing. Rs. 25.
7. 50 yds. No. 4 Kingfisher line. Rs. 7.
8. 50 yds. No. 3 Kingfisher line to about 180 yds. backing. Rs. 12.
9. 100 yds. "E" Challenge line to 200 yds. backing Rs. 25.
10. 100 yds. "F" Challenge line to 200 yds. backing. Rs. 24.
11. Do. do. do Rs. 24.
12. 100 yds. "C" Challenge to 250 yds. backing. Rs. 22.

Nos. 9 to 12 are a particularly fine lot of lines just out from Home and never yet used.

The above are only sold owing to the ill health of the vendor necessitating his immediate return to England. Apply to Major S. G. W. HUME, Ahmedabad, Guzerat. 1178

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.-p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
35, Medows Street,
1508 Bombay.

MOTOR CYCLE, splendid condition, must be sold at once. Owner leaving country. 1910 Model. Never had accident. Engine, Magneto, Carburetter, etc., perfect condition. Travelled 7,000 miles. Tyres good. Cash. Inquire:—Rev. A. W. MARSHALL, Kolhapur. 1168

TO BE LET.

LONAVLA Private home for Paying Guests in one of the best houses on the hill. Full particulars. Apply to Box No. 301, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1660

MOTOR ON HIRE.—On hire a NAPIER four cylinder landaulette good as New Apply to Box No .516, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1143

MOTOR ON HIRE.—A five seater English Motor Car landaulette can be had on hire from 10-30 a.m. S.T. to 4-30. Apply to Box No. 514 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1141

TO BE LET:—A nice small House, in two parts Lower Colaba, Guncarriage Street, newly painted airy, well-ventilated, open on all sides, most suitable to Christian families, RENT Rs. 22—25.

Apply HARDA & CO.,
House and Estate Agents,
59, Esplanade Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 1744. 1518

TO LET—A few FLATS in Grant Building and Kamal Mansions, Arthur Bander, Colaba, one of the few coolest and healthiest places in Bombay. Very few buildings in Bombay can boast of commanding such a magnificent view of the harbour and the locality as Kamal Mansion does. Kamal Mansions are fitted with electric installation, modern sanitary, spacious kitchen, etc. Flats are most spacious and airy. A most comfortable place for Europeans but also very suitable for Parsi families living in European style. Inspection solicited. Every consideration shown, and no agreement for fixed period demanded. Rent very moderate. Grant Buildings Rs. 45 to Rs. 75; Kamal Mansion Rs. 60 to Rs. 90 exclusive of electric charges. Apply MANAGER P. B. SIRCAR. Entrance, Top floor, Kamal Mansion 1497

NOTICES.

TENDERS required immediately for the supply of corrugated Iron Sheets, 27 inches wide, Gauge 22, for the following quantities:—

3,200	Sheets	7 feet long.
2,700	,,	8 ,, ,,
1,500	,,	10 ,, ,,

State lowest price separately for each lot and date of delivery at Jamsetjee Bunder, Colaba.

WE do not bind ourselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

1724 RALLI BROTHERS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have REMOVED our OFFICE, to the top floor of Cook's Buildings from the 1st instant.

1718 L. & F. BARRACLOUGH & Co.

THE SALVATION ARMY KING EDWARD INDUSTRIAL HOME.

WE CAN undertake the REMOVAL of Furniture and Goods of any description on the shortest notice.

For terms apply to
THE MANAGER,
The King Edward Industrial Home,
1722 Clare Road, Byculla.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—Crude Resin strained and packed in tins and boxes; and also a certain amount of Rosin and Turpentine, being the output of the Chakrata Forest Division.

For further particulars apply to—
THE DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER,
Post Office Kalsi,
1168 District Dehra Dun.

NOTICE.

WANTED a good TYPIST on the temporary Establishment of the Undersigned's Office, on Rs. 30 per mensem.

POST is likely to continue for a long time. Satisfactory references as to conduct and character required. Apply at once to

A. B. DE SOUZA,
Executive Engineer,
Sholapur District.
Executive Engineer's Office.
Sholapur, 27th February, 1914. 1716

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY,

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that a Meeting to be held shortly the Syndicate will proceed to make appointments to Examinerships at the B.A., L. M. & S., Final M.B., B.S., B.Hy., First LL.B., & 2nd LL.B, Examinations to be held in June, next, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been received by the Registrar not later than Monday, the 16th March, 1914.

2 Forms of application for, and full particulars in regard to, the Examinerships may be obtained from the Office of the undersigned.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
University Office:
Bombay, 26th February, 1914 1700

JAMNU AND KASHMIR STATE.

WATER POWER FOR SALE.

THE Durbar is prepared to receive applications to lease the right of utilizing the water power at R. D. 34,000 Upper Jhelum Canal.

2. The fall in the canal is about six feet. The water supply will vary from about, 7,700 to about 3,000 Cusecs.

3 The site of the above fall is about ten miles from the nearest Railway Station on North Western Railway and about fifteen miles from the City and Cantonment of Jhelum in the Punjab.

A Railway line belonging to the Canal Department passes close to the site of the fall.

Intending applicants are requested to put themselves in communication with the Undersigned within three months from date.

H. A. D. FRASER, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
State Engineer,
1180 Kashmir Durbar.

NOTICE.

THE WELLINGTON MEWS is prepared to garage Motor cars, Motor Buses, and Taxi Cabs on the upper floor of the main building at the rate of Rs. 15 per month per average car space where well-ventilated lighted, spacious, well-floored, and clean accommodation can be secured.

For the convenience of Chauffeurs, and Taxi Drivors a cool Rest Room with a good outlook facing the sea is under construction. A Telephone connection will also be available.

For particulars apply to,
THE MANAGER,
Wellington Mews,
1688—3 Wodehouse Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE HINDUSTAN TEA & FISHERY LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act).
Capital—Rs. 2,00 '0.

DIVIDED into 20,000 shares of Rs. 10 each payable in five instalments at an interval of two months.

DIRECTORS—The Hon'ble Mr. Ramani Mohon Das, Tea Planter and Zeminder, Karimganj. Babu Kasi Nath Das, Late Superintendent, Bidyanagar and Channighat Tea Gardens, Director, All India Tea and Trading Co. Babu Debendra Nath Data Manager, Kalinagar T. E.

GARDEN—Started on about 4,000 acres of land between Latu and Langai stations on the A. B. Rly. Purchase of running tea concern in the Sylhet District, yielding annual profits of Rs. 15,000 is also being arranged.

FISHERY—Half a dozen big tanks near Itakhola station on the A. B. Rly. arranged. Further tanks and bheels are being taken up Large number of shares already subscribed. For shares and other particulars please apply to:—

THE NATIONAL TRADING SYNDICATE,
Karimganj, Sylhet.
RELIABLE AND RESPECTABLE SHARE SELLING AGENTS ARE WANTED ON LIBERAL COMMISSION. 1512

NOTICES.

CLUBWALLA AND COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company at 17, Church-gate Street, Fort, on 9th March, 1914, at 12-30 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of accounts made up from 1st January to 31st Dec. 1913.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
S. C. CLUBWALLA & Son,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th Feb., 1914.

N. B.—The Transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 9th to the 23rd March, 1914. 1749

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS FOR JAIPUR STATE METER GAUGE RAILWAY.

THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, Jaipur State, invites TENDERS for the supply of 1,00,000 Deodar, Sal, Pyingado, or other suitable timber Sleepers for Meter Gauge (6ft. by 8in. by 4½in.)

Tender Forms and Specifications are obtainable from the Undersigned on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded to the successful bona fide Tenderers after the disposal of Tenders and to successful Tenderers as soon as the Contract has been duly executed.

Full conditions of the Tender are obtainable free.

Tenders close Noon April 15th, 1914.

Delivery of Sleepers to begin in May 1914, and to be completed by November 30th, 1914.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender and reserves to himself the right to accept the whole or any part of a Tender.

C. E. STOTHERD, A.M.I.C.E.,
Superintending Engineer,
1165 Jaipur State, Jaipur.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HAJI SULLEMAN ABDUL WAHED and MARIAMBAI widow of HAJI MAHOMED ABBA the executors of the Nuncupative last Will and Testament of HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA deceased have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having or claiming any interest in the said property by way of inheritance sale gift trust mortgage lease lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim which will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras land tenure situate at Mingootmandly near Parel in the City and Registration Sub District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 238 Square Yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 174, New No. 12110, New Survey No. 1-3013, and bounded as follows that is to say or towards North East and South by the ground formerly of Gooma Rama and Hurry Rama but now of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company Limited and on or towards the West by public passage.

SECONDLY.—ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras land tenure situate at Worlee in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 305 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 174—333 and 459 New Nos. 12110 and 12472 and New Survey No. 1/3011 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East West and South by the ground formerly of Gooma Rama but now of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company Limited and on or towards the North by the ground formerly of Pascal Baptista Quinee but now of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company Limited.

Dated this day of 1914.
WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
1750 Attorneys for the Purchaser.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

Daily Express between Bombay, Delhi, Ferozepore Lahore, Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

Also an additional Fast Passenger train between Bombay and Delhi.

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.		Up. North ern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
20.37 Arr:	Muttra	Dep:	8.45
23.20 ,,	Delhi	,,	6.0
5.48 ,,	Bhatinda	,,	23.43
7.21 ,,	Ferozepore Cantt:	,,	22. 9
8.56 ,,	Lahore Cant: West	,,	20.32
11.17 ,,	Wazirabad	,,	17.50
13.30 ,,	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	,,	15.51
12.49 ,,	Jhelum	,,	16.13
15.50 ,,	Rawalpindi	,,	13.32
19.10 ,,	Newshera	,,	9.47
20.13 ,,	Peshawar Cantt:	,,	8.48

A 1st and 2nd class carriage runs through on this train between Bombay and Ambala via Saharanpur to the following timings:—

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.		Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
23.50 ,,	Delhi	,,	4.35
1.23 Arr:	Meerut Cantt:	Dep:	2.11
3.27 ,,	Saharanpur	,,	23. 5
5.10 ,,	Ambala Cantt:	,,	21.3

Daily Mail and Fast Passenger trains between Bombay and Kathiawar via Viramgam.

Down. Gujarat Fast Mail Passenger.	Stations.		Up. Fast Gujarat Passenger Mail.
1, 2, 3. 1, 2, 3.			1, 2, 3. 1, 2, 3.
H. M. H. M.			H. M. H. M.
21.30 21.45 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	6.45 7.30
21.55 22.14 ,,	Grant Road	,,	6. 6 7. 9
5.11 7.10 Arr:	Baroda	Dep:	21. 0 23.45
7.40 10.20 ,,	Ahmedabad	,,	17.35 21.20
9.40 12.35 ,,	Viramgam (change for Kathiawar).	,,	15.20 19.15

The Fast Passenger trains connect at Baroda with through trains for and from Delhi as follows:—

7.40 Dep:	Baroda	Arr:	20.15
6.55 Arr:	Delhi	Dep:	21.20

Note.—For timings of up trains read from bottom to top of columns.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

NOTICES.

OTICE.

THE Undersigned will hold an AUCTION SALE of about 43 khandies (each khandy—560 lbs. standard weight) of SANDALWOOD at Kumta in the North Kanara District, on SUNDAY, the 22nd March, 1914.

G. S. BUTERWORTH,
Divisional Forest Officer,
S. D. Kanara
Camp via Sirsi,
24th February, 1914.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. Haji BACHOO ALLY has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients FANJIMAL OOMAJI and HAJARIMAL OOMAJI. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property or any part there of by way of sale mortgage trust lien possession gift inheritance maintenance lease charge easement incumbrance reversion or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Esmail Building, Hornby Road and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and all such claims if any will be considered as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the eastern side of Kazi street in the Island of Bombay in the Sub-District of the registration of Bombay containing by admeasurement ninety seven square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Sweepers passage on or towards the West by the said kazi street on or towards North by the ground of Khutry Sallay Mahomed Rahimtulla and on or towards the South by the house of Gulam Mohidin Pareed and the said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 894 new No. 8060 old Survey No. 1730 and new Survey No. 846 and which said messuage hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward C No. 6134 and Street Nos. 209-211 and which premises are in the possession of the said Haji Bachoo Ally.

Dated this 3rd day of March 1914.

DASTUR & CO.
1758 Purchasers' Solicitors.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and Testament of JOSHI MANJI JETHIA a cook married late of Bombay Purshkarna Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased

NAVIVAHU widow and executrix of the abovenamed deceased, JOSHI MANJI JETHA doing domestic work of Bombay Purshkarna Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant residing at Champa Galli, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Probate.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the Fourth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 24th day of February 1914.
Messrs. SOONDERDAS & Co.,
1753 Petitioner's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DARIASTHAN STREET, MANDVI.

Under instructions of Messrs. Jivraj Ruttonsey, Vussonji Tricumji, Pasvir Arjan and Damjee Devasi, Trustees of the Kumtha Derasar, the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mangalji Moti, the mortgagor, in exercise, of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by an Indenture of mortgage, dated 20th day of June, 1911, and made between the said Mangalji Moti of the one part and the said Messrs. Jivraj Ruttonsey, Vussonji Tricumji, Pasvir Arjun and Damji Devsi of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of March, 1914, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land of the Quit and Ground rent tenure, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Dariasthan Street, Mandvi, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 258 7-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under-old Nos. 1039 and 1051, New No. 6769, old Survey No. 664 and New Survey No. 2210 and Assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "B" ward No. 1703 and Street No. 23-36 and bounded on the East by the said Dariasthan Street, on the West partly by a passage and the house of Varjiwandas Madhavdas and partly by the house of Dayal Dharsey, on the North partly by a passage and partly by the house of Meghji Hansraj and on the South partly by a passage and partly by the house of Karamsey Ranmal and which said premises are now in occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and printo conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mathubhai Jamietram and Madon, attorneys for the mortgages at their office No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th March, 1914.

Download free of financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (B.T.), on THURSDAY, the 12th March 1914 for the execution of Annual Repairs, Petty Works and Supply of Materials during the year 1914-15.

2. Form of tender and all other particulars can be obtained free of charge on application to the undersigned.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

4. Tenders delivered to Officers other than the Chief Accountant Municipality or the Municipal Commissioner will not be considered.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.Inst., C.E.,
Executive Engineer.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 3rd March 1914. 1761.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882.
and
In the matter of the Bombay Banking Company Limited a Joint Stock Company registered in Bombay and carrying on business and having its registered office at Girgaum Road. (In Liquidation).

The Pioneer Bank Limited a joint stock Company registered under the Indian Companies Act and having its registered office at Hummum street within the Fort .....Petitioners.

R. D. Sethna .....Official Liquidator.

NOTICE is hereby given that R. D. Sethna Esquire, the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company has received an offer for compromise of the claims of the abovenamed Company against some of the Directors for all liability if any attaching to them as Directors of the said Company. The Liquidator has applied to the learned Chamber Judge the Honourable Mr. Justice Macleod for sanctioning the compromise. Pursuant to the directions given by His Lordship notice is hereby given that if any creditor desires to oppose or has anything to say in respect of the said compromise he may appear before His Lordship in Chambers on the 14th day of March 1914 at 11-30 a.m.

The terms of compromise may be inspected by the Creditors at the office of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan attorneys for the Liquidator, in their office at No. 9 Bell Lane within the Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 3rd day of March 1914.
MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
1760 Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.

NOTIFICATION.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 3rd March, 1914.
No. 2003.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the appointment of a whole-time officer for this Presidency including Sind to perform the duties of Registrar under the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, the Provident Insurance Societies Act V. of 1912, and the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act VI of 1912, on a salary of Rs. 800 per mensem, rising to Rs. 1,200 per mensem, by annual increments of Rs. 50. His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to select a candidate for the post, who should be ready to take up the duties on 1st April 1914. The selection will be made from candidates who are Chartered Accountants. Applications are accordingly invited, which must reach the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments, on or before 16th March 1914. Applicants should append to their applications certificates of testimonials showing their qualifications. The selected candidate will be regarded for the first year as on probation, and before he is confirmed he will be required to produce a certificate that he is in all respects physically fitted for the service.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
G. S. CURTIS,
1760 Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

AUCTION SALE.

D'LAL & COMPANY

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 4th March, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. D'LAL & Co., will, under instructions from the Clerk of the Court of district Court of Surat appointed as Guardian for the minor son of the deceased Rao Saheb Hirachand Motichand in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to him, and vested in, under an indenture of 2nd June 1881, sell by public auction, the following valuable landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mody Bay Port Trust in the Island of Bombay, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8480 and are situate in the registration Sub-District of Fort containing by admeasurement 266 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by Carvar Street, on the South by the property of the Trustees of the Por of Bombay on or towards the East and West by the property of the abovementioned trustees, and in the possession of the above trustees.

The above property contains 30 rooms and 2 shops yielding almost a monthly income of Rs. 150. The trust is renewable and is still to last for 17 years.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF PHONOGRAPHS, GRAMOPHONES OF RENOWNED MAKERS, JOST FANS, NICKEL AND SILVERPLATED WARES, AND HAIR DOUCHE.

Messrs. D'LAL & Co., Auctioneers, wil sell the undermentioned goods on FRIDAY, the 6th March, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), in El. Circle, Fort.

AUCTION SALE.

On account and at the risk of K.N. Shah:
5 boxes hair douche.

By order of the owner, Phonographs, and Gramophones of renowned makers, Gas lights, artistic pictures, Jost fans, nickel and silverplated wares, Camel hair Rugs, 5 boxes of cheese, Scent bottles, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MUGBHAT, NEAR KANDEWADI ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 21st March, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL & Co. will under instructions from Dhonduram Narayan, Esqr., receiver in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to him by the Court, in Suit No. 567 of 1912, on the file of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay wherein the same Dhonduram and others are plaintiffs and Narayan Kashinath and others are defendants, sell by Public Auction the following valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of Government land together with the building and chawls standing thereon, situate at Mughbhat Cross Lane in the island and registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 315 5-9 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax, od No. 152 new No 1390, old survey No. 502 and new survey No. 7608 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under D. Ward No. 576 and Street No. 36 and bounded as follows:

That is to say on or towards the East by the properties of Gajanand Moreshwar and others, on or towards the West by the Property of Ganjanand Moreshwar and partly to Raghunath Krishnarao Panthare, on or towards the South by the property of Dhakhlibat daughter of Santaram Narayan, on or towards the North by the Mughbhat Cross Lane and the said premises are now partly in the occupation of the parties to the said suit and partly in the occupation of their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Raghvayya Nagindas & Co., attorneys for the receiver herein, at their office in 40 Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

D'LAL & Co.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
El. Circle, Fort.
Bombay, 4th March, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
EXCELSIOR.
Twice nightly 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Our second Topical Revue.
"SAY WHEN!"
From start to finish a screaming collection of absurdities and local skits featuring
The Living Toy Shop.
The Ragtime Restaurant.
The Volunteer Revue.
"Miss Ellen Mudd" in classical dances, the cleverest parody ever seen in Bombay.
Mr. Geo. Malfe as "MISS ELEN MAUD."

Last Nights of
MABEL and MALFE
Friday, Feb. 6th, at 10 p. m.

Grand Complimentary Benefit to Mabel and Malfe, before their departure for Home to take up their London engagements. Watch advertisements for special programme.

Saturday Feb. 7th at 5-30 and 10 p.m. for a short season.
Expensive and exclusive engagement of
MONS. HERBERT
Introducing the musical dining table. The only act of its kind extant. Artistic and amusing. An absolute novelty from the world's leading theatres.
PLAN AT SOUNDY'S.

The House of Merriment
LA SCALA
6-30 Twice Nightly 10.
NO REVUE—NOTHING NONSENSICAL.
CLEAN VAUDEVILLE.
THE WEATHERLYS.
3 LE CLERCS SISTERS SIAM 3
C. WEATHERLY. BELLE SPARKES.
Full Complement of Exclusive Pictures.
SOMETHING "SPECIAL" ON FRIDAY
Watch for Full Particulars.

TEA-TANGO.

THURSDAY, the 5th instant, from 4 p. m., till 6 p. m.

The First TEA-TANGO will take place at the TAJ MAHAL Hotel in Bombay.

Mlle. SINGY, the Professoress of Dances, respectfully invites all the persons and her pupils who are desirous to be present, all those who have no idea of the Tango Dance, and whod o not know what the TANGO is, are friendly invited to come and see the Tango Dance, being the rare opportunity in Bombay.

The TANGO DANCE is one of the most charming in every way correct and respectful.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
CHARLES HOWITT & A. PHILLIPS Co.
Present for the first time in Bombay the following plays, from St. James, Wyndhams, Criterion Theatres, London.

OPENING NIGHT. Thursday, March 5th.
"NOBODY'S DAUGHTER."
The play throbs with human interest; it is brilliantly written and exceptionally powerful.

Friday, March 6th.
"D O N."
The piece sparkles with an abundance of bright humour, and an exquisite vein of satire is a prevailing feature.

Saturday, March 7th.
"THOSE TERRIBLE TWINS."
A laugh, A scream, A yell.

Monday, March, 9th.
"DIANA DOBSON."
The brilliant London Success.

Tuesday, March 10th.
"BELLA DONNA."
Sir George Alexander's Latest London Triumph.

Wednesday, March 11th.
"WHY SMITH LEFT HOME."
The funniest play ever written.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Orchestra Rs. 4. Stalls Rs, 3. Dress Circle Rs. 2. Balcony Re. 1. and Gallery As. 8.
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.
10 % discount will be allowed on a set of 6 tickets for the 6 plays advertised.

EDWARDES THEATRE
KALBADEVI ROAD
DIRECTION OF .. .. B. L. WICKINS
TO-NIGHT **TO-NIGHT**
6-30 and 10
For four more days Only
The Greatest Invention of the Age
"KINETOPHONE"
MOVING PICTURES THAT SING AND TALK
Musical Comedies. Operas and Plays Like Life.
Sound and Motion Combined, Perfect Synchronism.
Remember this wonderful Show will only be seen and heard in Bombay at the EDWARDES THEATRE for a few days only.
PRICE: ***Rs. 2, 1, As. 8 and 4.***
BOOKING AT THEATRE.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.
A GREAT HISTORICAL FEATURE.
FAMOUS BATTLES OF NAPOLEON.
A Thrilling and Realistic Production—4,000 feet long.
Showing the most famous and important battles fought by the great French Conqueror, a century ago.
STATE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.
Most impressive scenes, shown in this week's GAUMONT GRAPHIC; also many other interesting topics.
3 Shows of 1¼ Hours each.
7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Films for sale or hire.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH.
Charni Road.
—TO-NIGHT—
WE ARE SHOWING
The Great Pathe Colour Drama
A
MESSENGER of DISCORD
Unquestionably the most Brilliant Ever produced by this House.
2,500 Feet of Thrills.
ALSO
THE CROUZET .. .. ACROBATS
PATHE'S GAZETTE .. .. TOPICAL
AND
A RIPPING COMIC
4 SHOWS NIGHTLY 4
Saturday and Sunday Matinee Shows.
5-30 to 6-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITIONS.
TOWN HALL.
DAILY 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S. T.).
ENTRANCE ANNAS FOUR.
From 26th February to 12th March, (Including Sunday). 1676

Triple Attraction.
AT THE
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE
TURBINO TRIO
The Renowned Acrobatic Party in their full Splendour.
Also
MACPHERSON
The Amazing Mono-wheel Cyclist.
Fifty Rupees Prize
To any one of the Audience Performing one of the Feats.
Our New Star Films
"DECEPTION"
and
"JUST SHOW FOLK"
Prices Half Rs. 1,
As. 8, 4 and 2.
Matinee Every Sat. and Sunday with prizes:—
9 5-15 to 6-45 and 7 to 8-30; to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S.T.)
Sandhurst Road.
Telephone No. 1266.

TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB SPORTS.
The Oval, 18th March, 3 p. m.
Half mile flat race open to all comers.
Entrance fee Rs. 2.
Prizes, Rs. 25, 15 and 10.
Entries close noon, 9th March.
Hon. Secretary, T.R.C.,
Telegraph Office, Bombay.

SAPAT LOTION.
An efficient remedy for ringworm. This medicine is a perfumed water which does not spoil clothes and is dried up no sooner it is applied. It clears away ringworm, itch scurvy, rupture in feet, biles of long standing scales, dry pores within three days.
Price As 4 perbottle.
SAPAT & Co,.
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY

THE PRIDE OF INDIA
to be given away free
Worth a fortune to anybody!!
Do you like to penetrate the motives and sentiments of persons around you?
Do you like to fathom the minds of those you meet in business or Society?
Do you value control over others?
Do you value the power to conquer pain and banish sickness, to reform a misguided friend, to gain business success, to win profit, position and happiness?
If you do you must send for this book which we give away free to advertise the
LATENT LIGHT CULTURE,
Tinnevelly, S. India.
Do post a card now.
Mr. MANILAL H. UDANI,
M.A., LL.B., F.L.L.C.,
Secretary, The Latent Light Culture
PANNALAL TERRACES, GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

GENUINE CARARA MARBLE STATUARY.
A few select pieces at English Prices.
PREMIER ART SALON,
Navasari Building.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

THE
MARVELLOUS NEW REMEDY,
ODMAN'S
CYPRESS SALVE (Regd.)
A new and remarkable cure for all sorts of pains and aches for rheumatism, sciatica, gout, lumbago, inflammatory joints and kindred ailments.
Cripples who suffer the dreadful agonies of Rheumatism bid good-bye to their crutches canes and bandages when Cypress Salve comes in. Stiff joints get relaxed, aching muscles get soothed, the miseries of an ailing life flee for ever by the use of Cypress Salve **Instant relief and eventual cure guaranteed in all aches and pains by Cypress Salve.**

Rub it well into the place where the pain or inflammation is and you will be surprised to see how speedily you get well. "CYPRESS SALVE" is splendid for Headache, bringing absolute relief at the first application and as it cures head aches, so does it cure Neuralgia.
For many years this marvellous remedy has relieved and cured the most difficult cases. It succeeds where others fail Try it to-day, now while it is fresh in your mind.
NO. 155, MARKET, JUMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

ALL ABOUT HEALTH.
An important publication full of Health Literature of 150 pages. Most interesting and useful reading of definite truth—a result of practical experience.
Gratis and post free.
APPLY TO:—
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
(JAMNAGAR KATHIAWAR.)

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Mar. 3.

The unsettled conditions have resulted in considerable rainfall. The disturbed region is, however, smaller this morning, and cold northerly winds accompanied by cloudless skies set in over North-West India. Rainfall has been nearly general in West United Provinces, East Central India, West Central Provinces, and local in the Punjab and Kashmir.

The chief falls are: Chakrata one and a half inches; Mussorie one; Mukteswar three; Mainpuri three, quarters; Jhansi, Bareilly, Roorkee and Dehra Dun a half; Lyallpore, Sonemarg and Sutna three-quarters; Saugor and Pachmarhi one; Jubbulpore one and a half; Seoni and Nagpur a half.

Forecast:—A few showers in the Western Himalayas, the United Provinces and central parts of the country with possible extension into North-east India.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 3rd March 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the east Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at Lahore; minimum temperature has fallen and is now normal everywhere.

The United Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Mainpuri has had 0.73" and Jhansi 0.42" Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme south ern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air s damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect at Allahabad but in excess at Agra and Mainpuri; night temperature is higher than usual except at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in east Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Night temperature is in defect at Jacobabad and Bikaner but in excess at Ajmer and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at most stations in Kathiawar and at Surat and Indore; minimum temperature is in defect in north Gujarat but in excess in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general: Jubbulpore has had 1.2", Saugor 1.11", Khandwa 0.25" Amraoti 0.17" and Nagpur 0.42". Skies are heavily clouded in the north-eastern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect except in the extreme western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Poona and Hyderabad and in defect at Nizamabad. Minimum temperature is in slight excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—Thunderstorms have given nearly general rain in the Central Provinces and local rain in the United Provinces. Conditions continue slightly unsettled in the Central and the United Provinces where some showers may again occur.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 3rd of March 1914.

STATIONS	Temp in shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity: at 8 a.m.	Rain'all: Past 24 hours	Rain'all: Total for the Season to date	Rain'all: Variation from the Normal to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	96					
Do. (2nd)	67.5	4.9	87		10.12	09.1
Jask	78.4	62.1	88		4.56	1.21
Do. (2nd)	80.3	62.1	67		4.56	1.23
Muscat						
Do. (2nd)	79.3	61.9	69		?	?
PUNJAB—						
Multan	79.3	51.4	73		1.39	0.21
Rawalpindi	67.3	44.8	92		8.51	2.15
Lahore	75.9	49.3	84	0.02	3.15	0.56
Sirsa	84.5	52.0	75		1.42	0.03
Ambala	77.7	55.1	85		1.86	—2.84
Delhi	82.6	57.8	85		0.74	—1.63
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	89.7	63.0	75		0.29	—1.05
Mainpuri	89.7	61.3	89	0.73	0.99	—1.01
Jhansi	88.0	66.0	79	0.42	0.89	—0.65
Cawnpore	81.8	62.9	86	0.04	0.62	—1.16
Allahabad	75.1	63.9	76		1.37	—0.53
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	81.1	47.8	36		2.31	1.42
Karachi	79.0	65.0	79		2.11	0.87
Ajmer	84.4	61.0	44		2.48	1.34
Jaipore	87.4	56.2	57		0.86	—0.30
Kotah	89.8	64.1	40		1.03	0.22
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	83.0	58.9	71	0.00	1.01	0.63
Dwarka	78.4	69.5	69		0.36	—0.29
Veraval	78.4	62.9	77		0.11	—0.33
Rajkot	85.5	55.3	71		0.08	—0.37
Bhavnag Para	90.0	60.4	64		0.04	—0.41
Surat	88.4	62.7	72		0.04	—0.28
Ahmedabad	90.6	60.5	61		0.09	—0.24
Dessa	88.8	55.4	36		0.16	—0.31
Neemuch	86.4	61.0	32		0.14	—0.58
Indore	82.7	62.1	45	0.01	0.21	—0.65
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	80.3	60.5	91	1.27	4.48	2.27
Saugor	73.4	59.0	94	1.11	2.16	0.21
Hoshangabad						
Khandwa	94.4	65.0	92	0.25	0.30	—0.75
Akola	95.9	66.5	71	0.07	0.98	—0.74
Amraoti	91.8	65.7	81	0.17	1.74	—0.16
Nagpur	88.1	65.3	85	0.42	2.03	—0.04
Chanda	91.3	68.8	54		1.53	—0.34
Raipur	84.7	63.9	68		1.90	0.34
KONKAN—						
Bombay	81.1	70.9	72		0.08	—0.49
Ratnagiri	84.1	70.7	67			—0.69
Mormugao	83.8	70.9	81			—1.19
Karwa	83.1	68.2	80			—1.98
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.7	60.9	55		0.08	—0.75
Ahmednagar	92.6	63.3	47		0.16	—1.11
Poona	92.0	59.7	79			—1.12
Sholapur	97.3	70.3	38		0.01	—1.50
Bijapur	94.4	67.4	51		0.24	—1.06
Belgaum	90.3	59.6	49		0.82	—1.12
Aurangabad	92.0	68.1	39		0.01	—1.19
Nizamabad (Indur).	93.9	65.5	31		0.02	—1.28
Hyderabad	89.5	67.4	70		0.00	—1.56
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	86.7	73.0	74		0.93	—2.44
Calicat	88.7	75.6	70		4.67	—1.80
Cochin	92.7	76.5	78		4.75	—1.57
Colombo	89.4	73.5	83		28.84	5.03
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilipatam	86.3	68.2	79		0.03	—6.65
Bellary	97	66.5	66		0.04	—2.24
Guddapah	94.3	68.9	65		3.00	—1.57
Madras	87.7	69.9	68		28.73	8.47
Bangalore	89.8	62.2	75		0.34	—3.43
Coimbator	93.7	67.1	70		4.97	—0.44
Trichinopoly	92.2	67.8	67		10.44	1.64
Negapatam	85.9	71.8	73		53.41	24.7

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time on the 3rd March was 30.239 inches.

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m. Standard time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put you right.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Mar. 2

Consols 2½ %	75⅝Ex.
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.20½—¼
Rentes 3 %	88plus ⅛
Berlin Cheques on London ..	20.44unchgd
Bar Silver Spot..	26.11-16plus1.16
Bar Silver 2 months hence ..	26⅛plus 1.16
Closing Tone of silver —firm on China buying.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63½—⅜
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate)	½27.32unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29.1.14	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	90½unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st. ..	..2⅜—1.16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st	25.16—1.6
„ Fine Trade Bills 3months	3½unchgd
„ „ „ „ 6 months	3½unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77.9
Interest day to day loans ..	1½unchgd
„ 7 day market oans ..	2½unchgd

AMERICAN MARKET.

NEW YORK Mar. 2.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports unreceived message delayed owing to heavy snow storms.

Day's Exports to Great Britain unreceived message delayed owing to heavy snow storms.

Day's Exports to Continent unreceived message delayed owing to heavy snow storms.

Futures at New York May ..	..11.80—5
Futures at New York new position ..	11.81

Advanced early on expectations of a decrease in the movement and declined owing to foreign selling.

Spot Cotton at New York	13.05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13

Tone of Spot Cotton :—steady.

Futures at New Orleans May ..	..12.40—8
Futures at New Orleans July new position	12.42
Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality).. ..	9¼—⅜
D mandjBills	4.85½unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars . ..	..57⅛plus ⅛

LIVERPOOL COTTON,

LIVERPOOL Mar. 2.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	8,000
„ Sales on Ppec. and for Exp	500
„ Imports	18,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—fair demand easier.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures quiet

Tone of Manchester Market firm but not active.

Mid Americans	7.04—3
Egyprian F.G.F.	9.10unchgd

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)

May	11.80—5
July	11.80—4

New York Official noon call

May	11.81—4
July	11.80—4

New Orleans 10 a.m. May storm is raging at new orleans wire not received July, storm is raging at new Orleans wire not received.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	
M.A.	6.64—7
A.M.	6.60—5
M J.	6.59—6
J J.	6.54—6
J.A.	6.50—6
A.S.	6.40—6
S.O.	6.28—5
O.N.	6.20—5
N.D	6.16
D.J.	6.15

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I F. May-June · London done unchanged	37½
F.A Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. no quotation easier.	
Afloat for United Kingdom	3,470,000
South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers.	
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. sellers Feb.-March ; quiet unchanged	35½
South Australian no sellers.	
Victorian no sellers.	
New South Wales no sellers.	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. no sellers.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms march-April Dunkirk sellers unchanged	55
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship March-April-May ; Dunkirk sellers firm unchanged	48½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship March-April ; Dunkirk sellers firmer	50½—½
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) March-April ;Hamburg sellers firmer	44—¼
Bombay Cottonseed March-April ; Hull value steady unchanged sound delivered per ton.	£6 0 0
Calcutta Linseed March-April ; London value firm	49.3—3d

METALS

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£64½plus ½
Copper Braziers unchanged	79½
Yellow Metal unchanged	6¾

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged	10

Arrivals :—Hababurg, nordmark federiko glavio, adenwen, Bengrove.

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) value April-August quiet	12.7½—¾
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India sellers April ; unchanged	11.10½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers March , unchanged	9.3
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May ; unchanged	9.4¾
Steady but little doing.	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers May-June ; very quiet prices unchanged	13.3
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta March ; value unchanged	11.3½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay March ; value firm unchanged	11.3
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec. ; value unchanged	10.9½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. ; value unchanged	10.11½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec. ; value unchanged	11.9½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. ; value still idle unchanged	11.11½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber March-April ; sellers quieter unchanged	3½

BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Correspondents.)

BOMBAY, Mar. 3

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	*Rs.*	*From.*	*Bank.*
12 boxes rupees	48;000	Mahomerah Hongkong	

We quote :—

BANKS SELLING—

	s.	d.
T. T. ready ..	1	4 1-32
D. D. mail	1	4 1-32
T. T. forward, May. ..	1	3 31-32

EXCHANGE.

There was a fair enquiry for ready T. T. at 1s. 4 1/32d. and the rate has gone off since the morning. Usanee bills are still scarce.

BANKS BUYING—

Private D. D. ready ...	1	4 3-32
Credits 3 m-s ready ...	1	4 3-16
„ „ forward, May.	1	4 5-32
„ 6 m-s ready ...	1	4 5-16
Francs 3 m-s ready ..		170½
Marks „ „ ...		138½
60 days Hongkong ...		140¾
„ „ Shanghai ...		189½
„ „ Japan		149½

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was 1/16 up both for ready and delivery in two months the rates being 26 11/16 and 26 5/8 respectively. The Local Market has firmed up during the day and a fair business is reported. Rates close as under.

We quote :—	Rs.	a.	p
English bar gold ..	23	15	6
Australian bar gold ..	23	14	6
Sovereigns ..	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready ..	78	10	0
1st Settlement ..	77	8	0
3rd Settlement ..	77	12	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 28th February and 1st March 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway..	38	43,477
B. B & C. I. Railway ..	80	94,546

COTTON.

The May position in New York was 5 points lower and in New Orleans 8 points lower. The new position of July is now quoted by Reuter. Heavy snow storms are reported in America. Unfavourable rumours regarding the Anti-Option Bill are advised from Washington.

In the Local Market good Broach advanced to Rs. 284 during the night and this morning the rate opened at Rs. 283. There is a rumour in the bazaar that an attempt will be made to corner Broach for the settlement. We give it for what it is worth. A point in favour of "bulls" is that there is a good demand for ready Broach notwithstanding the high prices asked as compared with other descriptions. During the early part of the day good Broach advanced to Rs. 284. There has been some enquiry for Oomras and Bengals for March delivery. Business is also reported in Coomptas for April-May and saw ginned for the same delivery. In the afternoon the Market was firmer for Broach and before the opening at Colaba the rate had advanced to Rs. 286 for good. Slight fluctuations there occurred and at the close the quotation is Rs. 285½. There are sellers of fine Broach March at Rs. 286.

B. C. T. A. QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengals	196	190	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Bengals	201	192	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Scind-Punjab	198	189	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Khandelsh	..	..	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Hingunghat Wardha ..	255	..	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee	254	..	..	..	Ready
M.G. Yeotmahl	246	..	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Dhamangaum, Poolgaum	239	..	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"	226	..	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Amraoti	229	..	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Broach	285	283	..	..	Ready
do.	..	..	286	..	15.25 Mar.
M.G. Muttia	203	191	..	..	Ready.
Saw-ginned Dhawar	..	..	..	264	1.25 May.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	..	261	„ „
H. G. Westerns	..	..	..	256	„ „
M. G. Compta	..	..	..	270	„ „

LIVERPOOL OPENING PRICES.

Opening Tone	Strong.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	74,000

Future delivery prices :—

Months		
M. A	6.63	— 1
A. M.	6.59	„ 1
M. J.	6.58	„ 1
J. J.	6.53	„ 1
J. A.	6.49	„ 1
A. S.	6 39	„ 1
S O	6.27	„ 1
O N.	6.19	„ 1
N D.	6.15	„ 1

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—	Rs	a	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 % ...	5	11	0	R. T
White Pessi 75 %	5	10	0	„
White Delhi, May	5	14	0	„

Linseed :—The Market is firm.

Quotations :—	Rs.	a.	p	
Bold Brown, Ready	8	2	0	B. T.
Bold Brown May	9	2	6	R. T.

Rapeseed :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore May.....	8	8	0	R T.
Yellow Cawnpore May.....	9	4	0	„
Brown Delhi May	9	2	9	R T

Teelseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White.....56	0	0	
Mughi 52	8	0	
Black Kutni 45	0	0	

Groundnuts :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold 48	0	0		
Small 47	0	0		

Mowrseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	7	8	0	B. T

Poppyseed :—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready 10	4	0	B. T.	
April May 11	4	0	R. T.	

Castorseed .—The Market is steady

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Madras ready . ..	..34	8	0	
Guzerat ready . ..	..33	8	0	
April May ...	... 7	0	0	R. T.

Cottonseed : The market is quiet

Qotuations :—

Berar.....	Rs.	22	8	0
Guzerat	„	21	8	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending yesterday at 6 p.m. :—

Cotton	19,078 Bales
Wheat	13,628 Cwts.
Linseed	13,554 „
Rape, Rai, etc.	1,892 „
Gingelyseed.....	10,126 „
Poppyseed.....	91 „
Groundnuts.....	5,690 „
Castorseed	13,065 „
Rice	32,498 „
Myrabollams	8,407 „
Cottonseed	35,915 „
Mowraseed	43 „
Gram	1,556 „
Jowar.....	6,597 „
Maize	nil. „
Barley	nil. „

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL REPORT

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 3.

Bills are very scarce in the Exchange Market to-day and no business of any importance has been transacted.

Government Paper opened for cash at Rs. 95-10 and closed at Rs. 95-12. There has been a big demand throughout the day for Dalbhoom Gold shares with an option certificate attached according to the terms granted to the existing shareholders at yesterday's meeting and the price rapidly rose from Rs. 22 to Rs. 29; but there were few sellers and the brokers did but little business.

Some neglected Coal shares are now coming to the front and a good deal of attention is being directed to this counter.

At to-day's Opium sale 1,100 chests were sold with a general average of Rs. 2,006 per chest. The total sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 2,20,625.

A STORY OF QUATRE BRAS.

HOW THE KING'S COLOUR OF THE 44TH WAS SAVED.

Among the relics of the Waterloo campaign which have been received by Colonel Sir Arthur Leetham, Secretary of the Royal United Service Institution, in view of the Waterloo exhibition to be held in the museum of the institution next year, is a portion of the King's colour of the 2nd Battalion 44th (Essex) Foot, which was torn from off the colour by a French lancer at the Battle of Quatre Bras on June 16, 1815. The colour from which it was torn, and which was carried two days afterwards at Waterloo, is on its way to the museum from Mauritius, where the regiment is now stationed, says "The Times".

The story of this relic forms one of the most thrilling incidents in the history of the campaign. During a sudden attack by the French lancers of Wathier's bigade on the 2nd Battalion 44th (Essex) Regiment at Quatre Bras, Lieut-Colonel J M. Hamerton, commanding the battalion, which was then in line, faced the rear rank about—there being no time to form square—and, reserving his fire until the French lancers were close, destroyed many of the foremost of them with a volley. Individual troopers, however, charged on with reckless courage, and one, riding straight at the colour party of the 44th, severely wounded Ensign James Christie, who carried the King's colour, by driving his lance through Christie's left eye to the lower jaw. The Frenchman then made a grab at the colour, but Christie, notwithstanding the agony of his wound, threw himself upon it to preserve it from capture. As the colour fluttered to its fall the brave Frenchman tore off with the point of his lance a portion of the silk; but, shot and bayoneted by the nearest soldiers of the 44th, he rolled dead from his horse. This piece of the colour was presented in September, 1870, to Colonel Andrew Browne, C.B., and the officers of the regiment by Dr. George Johnston, to whom it was given by the niece of General O'Malley, who served as senior Major of the regiment in the Waterloo campaign. Ensign James Christie entered the regiment as a private soldier, and was promoted from sergeant-major to ensign in 1812. For his gallantry at Quatre Bras he was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant, and on the reduction of the battalion in 1816 was placed on half-pay.

BANDRA CONVENT.

The following are the results attained by the pupils of the St. Joseph's Convent, Bandra, who entered for the examinations of the Trinity College of Music, London :—

THEORY.

Intermediate :—May Framji, 90 (Hons).

Advanced Junior :—Dhun Capadia, 98 (Hons); Tehmina J. Pocha, 96 (Hons); Amelia Furtado, 87 (Hons).

Junior Division :—Sophia Gonsalves, 98 (Hons); Dhun Capadia, 98 (Hons); Cissy Framji, 80 (Hons).

Preparatory Division :—Gladys Cross, 100; Hermine Bocarro, 100; Mercie Mehta, 99. Bhavani Natrajan, 95; Charlotte Pereira, 92; Elfrida Rodericks, 89.

PRACTICE.

Senior :—Dhun Capadia, 70; Bhovani Natrajan, 70.

Intermediate :—Myrtle Gillespie, 68.

Junior :—Dosebai Vacha, 77; Mercie Mehta, 73; Mehera Mevji, 69.

Preparatory :—Barbara Williams, 84 (Hons); Florrie Fidgett, 82 (Hons); Hermine Bocarro, 74; E. Paes, 72; John Mehta, 70; Charlette Pereira, 66; Winnie Webb, 63

First Steps :—Annie Lyons, 71; Hilda Helen Willis, 61.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R.
Bank of Bombay	July	13%	1,590
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6%	65
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,705
Bank of Madras	do.	12½	1,450
Bank of Rangoon	..	6%	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	do.	8%	50
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	7½%	12
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	19
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15	..	6½	18½
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O. ..	..	..	..
Standard Bank Rs. 50. P ..	..	6%	15
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	..	6%	25
Allahabad Bank ..	Jan.-Aug	14%	250
The Poona Bank (Old Issue) Rs. 50.	..	18%	360
New Issue Rs. 15	June	10%	35
Punjab National Bank ..	do.	..	15
EXCHANGE BANKS ..		10%	175
Chartered Bank			
Mercantile Bank A ..			
(12		16%	£22 1-2
(12 B		7%	£21 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	do.	7%	£18-10
Eastern Bank, Ld, £4 ..	Feb.-	£4	85
National Bank of India £1	Nov.	5%	80
	Sep-Mar.	14%	600

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance ..	May-Oct.	25	845
Alliance	Apl-Oct.	Nil	50 Nom.
Beraz Manufacturing ..	..	..	60
Bo. Cotton Manufacturing ..	..	..	125
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co., ..	..	25	640
Bombay United	May-Nov	25	495
Century	Apl-Oct.	6	240
Central India	May-Nov	65	1 850
China	Mar-Sep.	50	615
Chinoi Silk	..	20	400
Colaba Land and Mill ..	Mar.-Sep	30	1,485
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep	Nil	460
Connaught	do.	Nil	100
Coorla	April	40	550
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	6	115
Currimbhoy	do.	10	217½
David	May.-Nov.	20	481½
Edward Sassoon	..	8	195
Emperor Edward	..	25	430
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	..	155
Fazulbhoy	May	20	441½
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct	50	1,400
Finlay Mills	..	7-8	315
Gold Mohur	Apl-Oct.	25	525
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45	570
Howard and Bullough ..	do.	15	500
Hyderabad	do.	60	130
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	110
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4	103½
Indian Manufacturing ..	do.	40	375
Indo-China Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,055
Indore Malwa	Dec.	4	145
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	200
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6½	95
Jewraj Bldg	May	20	400
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	125
Khandesh Rs. 610. ..	June-Dec.	25	90½
Khatao	May-Nov.	45	1,365
Kohinoor	Mar.-Aug.	25	757½
Lakshmi Cotton	April.	60	1 140
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	June-Dec.	75	1,067½
Madras United	June-Dec.	60	1,965
Manekjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,940
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil	80
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115	2,300
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30	510
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	7	217½
New City of Bombay ..	Mar.-Sep.	30	1,030
Phoenix	Jan.-July.	7	163½
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	221
Ripon	do.	Nil	200
Sassoon Cotton	April.	Yr.50	720
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr.35	420
Sholapore	June-Dec.	250	4,750
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..	50
Standard Mills	May.-Nov.	40	1,077½
Sun	Oct.	..	102½
Surat Rice Mill	May.	15	200
Swan	New O.	10	27½
Swadeshi	May.-Oct.	50	1,485
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60	1 215
Union Mill	..	Nil	250
Vishna Cotton .. O.	..	Nil	390
P.		Nil	630
Western India	Sep.	45	475
Mysore Spinning ..	July.	15	240

Press Companies.

		Last Div. Rs.	Year. Rs.
Akbar ..	May.	300	4 80
Albert Kurraches ..	Nov.	45	500
Braul's Cawnpore ..	Aug.	6½	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	2000
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	13
Fort	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabapathy ..	July	40	635
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	725
Hingolee	Sept.	5	70
Indian Cotton	Oct.	8½	127½
Jumna Ginning and ing Co., Ld. ..	..	7%	707
Kamgaum	Sept.	20	365
Mahmudpura Cts. ..	..	7½	100
Mehuva	Oct.	Nil	125
Mercantile	do.	Nil	20
Manmar Manufacturing ..	Aug.	12½	225
New East India ..	Sep	78	910
New Mofussil Co., ..	Nov.	50	800
New Berar	Oct.	35	510
New Prince of Wales ..	do.	45	680
Shed	Nov.	20	250
Surat City	Oct	20	230
Volkart, U.P. Ld., ..	Sept	40	619
Vardwan G.P. ..	—	12	136

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	112
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly .	Feb.-July	6½	695
Amrutsar Patty Rly. ..	Mar.-Aug.	6%	148
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100 ..	Jan.-July.	4%	116
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80..	..	4%	148
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100. ..	..	4%	110
Mandra Rhom Rly. Rs. 25	Jan.-July	4%	27
Sara Sirajganj Rly. Rs. 25.	Jan.-July	4%	25½
Sind Light Rys. ..	June-Dec.	..	15½
Tapti Valley Railway Co..	Apl.-Aug.	6%	590
Upper Sind Light Rly. ..	..	4%	118

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last Div.	Year.
Allcock Asmdown Co., ..	Oct.-May	Nil	150
All India U.I. Co., Ld. Rs. 20 ..	August	Nil	10
Bamankua ..	..	..	..
Backbay Bath ..	..	.. 2	92
Badham Pile ..	..	..	45
Baroda Tram Co., ..	Jan.-Aug.	Nil	890
Bo. Burma T. Corpr. ..	..	15	172
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ltd., { P. / O.	Feb.-Aug.	6% / 5%	221
Bombay Ice Manufg. ..	H. yearly	20	930
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct.	30	400
Bo. Land and Building ..	..	5	207½
Bombay S.N. Co., O.) ..	Mar.-Sep.	6%	275
Bombay S.N. Co., P.) ..	Sep.-Oct.	20%	25
Central I.M. Co., Ltd., ..	April	30Hyr.	450
City of Bombay Building Co., ..	Dec.-Jan.	2	20
Delhi Flour ..	Sept.	30	140
Empire of I.L Rs. 50. ..	..	..	154
Indian Cement Rs. 100...	..	30	
Indian Mercantile in Co. Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	Dec.	1½	105
Indian Cotton Company { Old 100 / New / Issue 75	June	7%	80
P....100 ..	Oct.-July	7%	200
John Roberts & Co., ..	July	..	182
Jost Fans SupplyCo., Rs. 50. ..	do.	10%	41
Katni Cement Ordy, 80 ..	..	10%	64
Deffd. 33 ..	..	..	72
Pref. 80 ..	..	..	33
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175 ..	..	12	172
Karrachee LandingRs.75	July	..	100
Marcks & Co., ..	..	10	102
Marsland Pr Co., O ..	..	Nil	80
Marsland Price Co.,P ..	..	7%	68
Napier Hotel Co., ..	May.	Rs. 3½	85
O.Govt. S.Life A. Rs.50	July.	20	865
Phillips & Co., ..	Sept.	10%	231
Port Canning Co., ..	..	45	865
Shivrajpur Syndicate, etc. ..	..	..	231½
Sirdar Carbic G's Co., ..	Mar.-Aug.	..	70
Soundy & Co., ..	..	Nil	75
Tata Iron and Steel Co., { O. / D. & P.	Jan / July.	.. / ..	75½ / 131
Tata Hydro Electric ..	..	4%	156
O. 800 ..	..	..	1022
Thacker & Co., P. 800 ..	..	7%	905 X.D.
Telephone Co., ..	May.	Rs.	71
Treasher & Co., ..	July	Rs. 15	428
			210

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Hon. Mr. L. M. Wynch, I. C. S., has been granted six months' leave on private affairs after the present session of the Imperial Legislative Council at Delhi.

The seventy-ninth birthday anniversary of Sri Ramkrishna Paramhansa was celebrated at Nagpur on Sunday last. Prof. Tamtar, of Morris College, presided.

Major T. S. Ross, I.M.S., and Mr. H. C. Wilson, an expert in pisciculture, are in British Cochin in connection with a scheme for the destruction of mosquitos, by the introduction of small fish.

Maharaja Kumad Chandra Sing of Susong will preside over the great Hindu social gathering—Brahmin Maha Sammilan—which will be held at Kalighat near the Kali's temple on the 12th instant.

Mr Cullis, registrar of the Calcutta High Court, will act as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, when Mr Muddiman proceeds on six months' leave at the end of March.

When Mr Graham proceeds to Rangoon as Accountant-General, Burma, Mr U. L. Majumdar, Comptroller of Indian Treasuries, will officiate as Accountant-General, United Provinces.

A site for the proposed Higher Chiefs' College has been offered in New Delhi. It is to the south-eastwards of Safdar Jung's tomb on open land with ample space for a recreation ground.

The Madras Government are pleased to empower, Municipal Councils to incur without reference to higher authority, an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 100 a year upon any object other than establishments.

Rai Bahadur Ganga Ram, C. I. E., M. V. O., of Lahore has made over to Government Rs. 1,200 for the purpose of awarding a medal called Lady Dane Gold Medal to a Hindu girl who passes the highest in the educational tests of the year.

The Secretary of State is reported to have sanctioned the promotion of Mr. Jatindra Nath Sen, M.A., F.C.S., Professor of Chemistry in the Government Agricultural College at Pusa, from the Provincial to the Imperial Educational Service.

The Hon. Mr. R. Burn, Chief Secretary to the Government of United Provinces, is taking six and a half months' leave from the end of April. It is undnerstood that the Hon. Mr. H. Ferrard, Commissioner of Lucknow, will officiate in his absence.

At the meeting of the Travancore Assembly on Saturday nine addresses, one of which was from the European Planters, were presented to which the Dewan made a joint reply, after which the Assembly broke up with three hearty cheers for His Highness the Maharaja.

Rumours have been rife in Mandalay lately that the Chinese and Burmans intend to assault all Europeans whom they find out at night and the old story has been revived once more that the present outbreak of plague has been brought about by Government. It is supposed to have been revived owing to the authorities this year having taken no steps to cope with the outbreak except by the provision of one innoculation for over 100,000 people.

The "Statesman" publishes the opinion of the three architects on the subject of the statement made in the House of Commons that the outlay on all Government buildings in Delhi will amount to £2,800,000. It concludes that this sum covers only part of the outlay upon the new Capital, the total of which, including drains, water, lighting, lay-out, any railway facilities for the new city and improvement for the old city and its surroundings, is places at from £10 millions to £12 millions.

The Post Office has for several years past possessed a fund called the Guarantee Fund, one-fourth of the surplus of which the Director-General of the Post Office has been authorised to employ to provide gratuities to the families of deserving post office officials left in indigent circumstances by the premature death of the individuals upon whom they were dependent for support. In order to increase the usefulness of this fund the Government of India has now decided that three-fourths of the surplus of the fund can in future be utilised for this purpose.

Mandalay has lost another of its old landmarks by the pasing away of U. Po Gyi, Okwun Thandawawyin or master build to the Kings of Burma: Mindoon and Theebaw. The deceased came of an old Burmese official family as his grandfather U. U. had been Okwun to the Burmese Government before him, having served from the time of Shwehomin Amarapura until the reign of Mindoon Min, the Convenor of the Fifth Synod. U. Po Gyi, ever since the occupation of the British, has often been consulted regarding the construction and restoration of many of the ancient buildings in Burma.

A wedding was celebrated at Calcutta on Friday evening at the residence of Mr. B. L. Gupta, Dewan of Baroda, the contracting parties being Miss Lalitalati Gupta and Dr. Mookerjee F.R.C.S., son of Mr. Mookerjee, I.S.S., Board off Revenue. The ceremony was performed under the Brahmo, ritual. Among those present were Sir Lawrence Jenkins, H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, Mr. Justice Holmwood, Mr. Justice Imam, Mr. Justice Sharfuddin, Mrs. Gourlay, the Maharaja of Burdwan, Sir R. N. and Lady Mookerjee, Mr. S. P. Sinha, Mrs. Stephen, Mr. R. D. Mehta, and others. A pair of diamond earings from the Maharaja of Cooch Behar and a diamond and ruby necklace from the Maharani of Vizianagram, were among the wedding presents.

A curious side issue of the recent Tea garden dacoity case is now reported from Chittagong, where one Rabijanbibi has filed a complaint before the Joint Magistrate, Mr. Barneville, alleging that her son Bacha Meah was shot dead by Mr. Higgins and others of Kharana Tea Estate when gathering fuel at Kharana Tea Etate. The Magistrate after hearing the complainant sent up the case to the District Superintendent of Police for enquiry and report. The District Superintendent of Police reported that the complainant's son, Bacha Meah, was a party to the dacoity committed at the house of Mr. Higgins and was shot dead while committing dacoity. The complainant not being satisfied with the report moved the Court for further inquiry into the matter. The Magistrate thereupon ordered the case to be put up after the dacoity case.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 3rd.

S.S. Massilia	Thomson	Glasgow Jan. 27
S.S. Sofala	Warrington	Calcutta Feb. 7
S.S. Derwent Hall	Jones	Cardiff Jan. 30

DEPARTURES.

March 3rd.

S.S. Cleveland	Filler	Colombo
S.S. Pundit	Elliott	Calcutta

The following vessels obtain their portclearances on Tuesday.

S.S. Firoozi	Primose	Aden etc.
S.S. Alberto Treves	Questa	Genoa

The following vessel began to load on Tuesday.

Steamer	Massilia	for Liverpool etc.

Tuesday, March 3nd, 1914.

S. S. City of Manchester :—The Ellerman Line, S. S. City of Manchester, outward bound left the Canal and is due at Karachi on the evening of the 9th inst.

S. S. Massilia :—The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 3,250 tons, Captain J. Thomson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, which

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Their Excellencies The Governor and Lady Willingdon visit the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill, 12-15 p.m.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon attends Mrs. Peirse's Purdah Party, 5 p.m.

Hockey: Pioneers v. Bombay Gymkhana, 5-15 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 5.

Bombay Hunt, The Kennels.

His Excellency The Governor receives an official visit from the Sultan of Shehor and Mokolla, 11-25 a.m. The return visit at noon.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon visits Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, 5-15 p.m.

"Nobody's Daughter" at the Royal Opera House, 9-30 p.m.

Grant Medical College Sports, Oval, 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 6.

"Don" at the Opera House, 9-30 p.m.

Arrival of the New Commander-in-Chief by the English mail.

SATURDAY, March 7.

Bombay Races, Tenth Extra Meeting.

Elphinstonian Society's Dinner, Elphinstone College, 8 p.m.

Housing Association, meeting at Improvement Trusts' Offices, 6-30 p.m.

"Those Terrible Twins" at the Royal Opera House, 9-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 8.

Bombay Hunt, Sahar Hill.

MONDAY, March 9.

Wilson College Day Celebration, His Excellency to preside, 5 p.m.

Indian Cement Company Limited, meeting of debenture holders, Hornby Road, 4-30 p.m.

"Diana Dobson" at the Royal Opera House, 9-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, Revue: "Hullo! Bombay!" 10 p.m.

"La Scala," Gaiety Theatre, Vaudeville Programme, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Kinetophone, Edwardes Theatre, Kalbadevie, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition Town Hall, from 8-30 a. m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.)

Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana, 5-15 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

WILLIAMES—February 16th, at Molly Villa, Ballygunge, the wife of P. W. Williames, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MACKENZIE—SIEVWRIGHT. — At St. George's Church, Ahmedabad, on February 28th by the Revd. Grey Collier, John Shaw Mackenzie, Bank of Bombay, to Evelyne Mary Hume, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Sievwright, B. B. and C. I. Ry.

NICHOLL—ST. LEGER—February 14th, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Ven'ble Archdeacon Lionel Edgar Cox., M.A., assisted by the Rev. Frank Nuttall, M.A., Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, Earle McKillop Nicholl, Lieutenant, Army Veterinary Corps, fourth son of the late Mr. Edward Nicholl, C.I.E., to Claudine Ethel, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. St. Leger, of Madras.

DEATHS.

FERRY.—February 15th, at Khanna, George Edmund Henry Ferry, of Simla, aged 26.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

March 3.

104 Enrolment.—The undermentioned having been enrolled is taken on the Strength of the Corps from to-days date:—
No. 1581 Gunner H. J. Norie posted to "C" Sub-Section No. 1 Company.

100 Parades.—Wednesday 4th March, 1914, Squad Drill and Rifle Exercise at Head Quarters at 7 p.m.
Dress:—Plain Clothes.

101 Proficiency Class.—Thursday 5th March, 1914, A Proficiency Class will be held at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m. All N. C. Os. desirous of Competing in the Skill at Arms Competition should attend.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By The Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding.

Mar. 4.

179 Rifle Meeting. Cadets Matches Nos. VIII and IX and Cadets Team Match No. XVI will take place at Ghat Kopar on Thursday the 12th instant and Cadets Marching Competition on Saturday the 14th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 p.m.

180 Musketry. Range detail for the week ending Sunday the 8th March:—Thursday 3rd Stage Viceroy's Competition and Matches 1 to VI commencing Match V.
Friday morning "M" Company. Afternoon "K" Company.
Saturday "H" Company.
Sunday All Companies Class Firing.
Members who have not completed their course are expected to make every endeavour to attend.

181 Arms. All Arms and accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

182 Results Leslie Cup. The Results of the Leslie Challenge cup competition is as follows:—
"G" Coy. 47 Points (Forfeits Team incomplete).
"D" Coy. 43 Points Challenge Cup and Rs. 100.
"F" Coy. 25 Points Rs. 50.
"A" Coy. 15 Points.
"C" Coy. 1 Point.

183 Prize Distribution. The Annual Prize Distribution will be held in the Town Hall on Friday 27th instant at 9-15 p.m. (Standard Time.)

(Sd). F. H. JAMES, Capt.
Adjutant, Bom. Vol. Rifles.

A CORRECTION.

THE LATE MR. N. . VAKIL.

An error was made in the notice we published yesterday regarding the late Mr. Nusserwanji Dinshaw Vakil, The deceased gentleman was the nephew of Mr. Hormusji Vakil of Messrs. Payne & Co. and not brother as stated. And the business of Messrs. R. Scott & Co referred to, belongs to the late Mr. N. D. Vakil's father Mr. Dinshaw Vakil.

BAND AT ESPLANADE.

By Kind permission Lt.-Col. R. M. Thomason, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, at Esplanade Bandstand this evening, commencing at 6 p.m.

March ..... Myrella la Jolie ..... Berniaux.
Overture ..... Le Cheval de Bronze ..... Auber.
Valse ..... Smiles then Kisses ..... Ancliffe.
Selection from ... The Pearl Girl ... Felix and Talbot.
Ballet Russe ..... ——— ..... Luigini.
Song ..... Sing me to Sleep ..... Greene.
Incidental Music from ... Monsieur Beaucaire ..... Rosse.
Characteristique ..... The Mill in the Forest... Eilenberg.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The annual athletic sports of the Grant Medical College will be held to-morrow at the Elphinstone College ground on the Oval at 3 p.m. Mrs. Street will distribute the prizes.

RUN OVER BY A TRAIN.

The dead body of a Mahomedan woman was found lying on the railway lines at Byculla. It was removed to the Morgue, where it remains unidentified. The deceased appeared to have been run over by one of the trains during the night.

TANGO TEA AT THE TAJ.

To-morrow from 4 p.m. till 6 p.m. the first Tango Tea will be given at the Taj Mahal Hotel. Mademoiselle Singy, who teaches the Tango at the Taj, will preside and invites all those who are interested to avail themselves of this opportunity of seeing the Tango performed.

WILSON COLLEGE DAY.

The annual celebration of Wilson College Day will take place on Monday next at 5 p.m., in the College Hall. His Excellency the Governor will preside and Her Excellency Lady Willingdon will distribute the prizes.

The annual college sports will take place on Saturday on the Gymkhana ground, Kennedy Sea Face, at 4 p.m.

MYSTERIOUS THEFT.

Mr. Shavak R. Bomanji, trading as Messrs. Ruttonji Bomanji and Company, at Forbes Street, reports that on Saturday, last he went out at 3 p.m., leaving his keys on his office table. On his return at 6-30 p.m. he found all his clerks except one and two peons had left the office, and his keys were on the table apparently untouched. On Monday morning at 10 o'clock when his cashier opened the safe in the office, it was found that notes and cash of the value of Rs. 6,167 were missing. Cash to the exte. of Rs. 2,000 was found untouched.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Tuesday eleven attacks and ten deaths from plague and eight attacks and four deaths from small-pox were recorded in Bombay City. Two of the plague attacks were reported from Sewri and one each from Upper Colaba, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort (Northern), Chukla, Umarkhadi, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Kumbharwada and Mahalaxmi. There were no cases of cholera during the above period. The total mortality from all causes was 115, as compared with 112 of the corresponding day of 1913, and 79 of 1912. Altogether 1873 rats were caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Monday, out of which 99 were found to be plague-infected, Mandvi sending in 20, Dongri 14, Umarkhadi 13, and Chuckla 10, of the latter kind.

CLUBWALLA AND COMPANY.

The fourth annual meeting of the Company will be held at its office at 17 Church Gate Street, Fort, on Monday, next at 12-30 p.m., when the Directors' report and audited statements of accounts made up from 1st January to 31st December, 1913 will be profit of Rs. 12,256-8-7 after allowing for Agents' Commission and all incidental working charges, which on the paid up capital of Rs. 61,900 works out at about 20 per cent. To strengthen the position of the Company, however, the Directors recommend a dividend of only 9 per cent. The Directors believe that there are other lines which if developed might yield a still more satisfactory outturn. If the remaining unsubscribed capital of Rs. 38,100 be taken up between the present shareholders and their friends the Company can then have adequate working capital to extend its scope of usefulness in certain profitable lines.

STITUTE LUSO-INDIANO.

The thirtieth annual general meeting of the members of the Instituto Luso-Indiano was held on Sunday last, Mr. B. X. Furtado, occupying the chair. The report read by Mr. V. X. Fialho, the Honorary Secretary showed that the Institute now possesses 343 members and 106 subscribers. The circulation of books during the year has also been very appreciable. The total Funds of the Institute amount to about Rs. 7,000. The Institute has a vast furnished Hall which being given on hire for any public entertainment on very moderate charges is one of the sources for its income. The progress made by the sporting club of the Institute has been very creditable. Several well-wishers offered the Sporting Club valuable presents in the shape of gold medals, silver cups etc. Among them being Mons. Alfredo Casanova, Consul-General for Portugal, who also provided the Institute's Library during the year with some interesting works of Leotte de Rego.

BENGAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

RESULTS OF SEMI-FINALS.

CALCUTTA, March 3.

In the Bengal Lawn Tennis Championships to-day in the Semi-Final Singles, Shimidzu beat Cox 6-1, 6-3.

In the Semi-Final Mixed Doubles, Shallow and Mrs. Maynard beat Baumgartner and Mrs. Radice 6-1, 4-6, 6-4.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HOCKEY.

GARRISON INTER-COMPANY TOURNAMENT.

E. CO. B.V.R. 3, A. CO. SHERWOOD FORESTERS, 0.

One of the semi-finals connected with the Inter-Company Garrison Tournament was played yesterday on the Marine Lines ground, the B. V. R. Cyclists meeting the Sherwoods A. Co. It was a good hard fight all through, but the Volunteers always had the better of it and fully deserved to win by the decisive margin registered. Had it not, in fact, been for the left back and goal-keeper of the Colaba team they would have lost by much more. For the Cyclists the two backs did wonderfully good work, especially James, and gave their custodian little to do, only one real shot to save. At forward Templeton and Hildreth were as good as ever, even if it has to be admitted that several good chances were missed.

From the start, the Volunteers began to press, and half way through the first moiety Templeton dribbled through cleverly. Play was more even to half time, no further score.

For five minutes in the second half, the Sherwoods gave their opponents a very anxious time, but they were driven back, and from then were on the defensive most of the time. With a really fine, hard shot into the top corner of the net, Hildreth hit the second goal. About five minutes from full time a third came, Templeton putting a good run and capping it with a shot into the net from close quarters. The Sherwoods made a game effort at the end, but the defence was too strong for them.

E. Co. B.V.R. (Cyclists) ..... 3 goals.
A. Co. Sherwood Foresters ..... nil.

To-day the 77th and 79th Cos. play in the second round, and the winners meet G. Co. of the Sherwoods in the second semi-final on Saturday.

"E." (CYCLISTS) COMPANY B. V. R. (3) BEAT "A" COMPANY SHERWOODS (0).

The Inter-Company Tournament which had to be postponed for about four weeks on account of the Defence Scheme taken in hand by the military throughout last month, was continued last evening on the Marine Lines ground.

Both teams were represented at full strength, and a fast and interesting game was witnessed. The Cyclists started well and after a couple of unsuccessful attempts to score, Templeton placed the first goal to his credit after beating all opposition in an individual run down. The Sherwoods then roused themselves and gave the Cyclists an anxious time but could not break through James and George in the Cyclists' defence. The last 15 minutes of the first half was of an open character, combined play on both sides kept up the interest of the game till the call of half time.

In the second half both teams displayed a considerable amount of dash and both goals were invaded in turn. The Cyclists, however, improved their position through Hildreth placing a second goal into the top corner of the goal and giving the military custodian no chance whatever. At this stage the Sherwoods appeared to have slacked and made several wild attempts which might have seriously damaged the opposing forwards. The closing stages were very much in favour of the Cyclists, who, though they neglected to take advantage of good openings, were able to further secure their position by adding a third goal to their credit, Templeton again doing the needful.

"A" Company displayed considerable dash and combination and this team strengthened by the pick of the other companies of the Sherwoods will give a good account of themselves in the coming Aga Khan Tournament.

"E" (Cyclist) Company, who by winning this game have qualified for the finals of the Inter-Company Tournament, have a great chance of winning this cup, which is being played for for the first time. They have a useful pack, their forwards being fast and tricky, while their defence works hard and understand each other.

To-day.—77 Coy. R. G. A. play 79 Coy. R. G. A. on the Marine Lines ground 5 p.m. sharp.

ALDERSON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

TWO EXCITING SEMI-FINALS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Mar. 3.

Two games in the semi-finals of the Alderson Hockey Tournament for Indian units were played simultaneously on the Gymkhana ground to-day. One was between the 105th Maharattas, who had previously routed the 117th Maharattas and the 3rd Sappers and Miners and the 110th Infantry from Belgaum; the other between the 130th Baluchis from Aurangabad, who have figured here for the first time, and 95th Russel's Infantry from Santa Cruz, Bombay. Both games provided eminently interesting exhibitions of play.

The Baluchis and 95th Infantry made a great fight of it to the finish, and in the end the 95th Russel's Infantry won by 3 goals to 2.

The match between the 110th and 105th was even more exciting, but the 105th managed to dispose of their opponents by 4 goals to 1.

The final now lies with the 105th and 95th Russel's Infantry and it will be played on Wednesday.

ARMY SHOOTING.

POONA RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, March 3.

The Poona Divisional Rifle Association meeting will commence on Monday, the 9th instant and conclude on the 18th. The innovations this year are the Haji Baksh Illahia challenge cup and the Dorabji Challenge shield.

LAWN TENNIS.

OPEN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Four games were played yesterday in connection with the Singles on the Queen's Road courts. A very large number were present, and in one of the games they had plenty to interest and excite them, it lasting till well after the others had finished. There was a high wind, and clouds of dust from the road as well as the courts made things very uncomfortable for onlookers and players.

The best game was the one between England, holder, and Chinmulgand, which the former was expected to win. He did, but only after one of the closest shaves he could have, and by sensationally pulling the second set out of the fire. He was by no means in his best form and a careful game does not seem to suit him. There were occasional bits of brilliance, but he lost many easy shots and was weak as ever at over-head slashes. Chinmulgand played a very steady game, and chopped down very effectively keeping the ball from rising high. Even if he does not rely much upon his service as compared with his opponent's, one does not expect to see a player indulge in underhand deliveries. He is not strongly constituted, and lack of strength cost him the match, as when it was decided that light might possibly hold out well enough to finish the third set he was palpably done, and had to give the holder best. In the opening game England began as though he would win easily, but from 40-0 he lost. Then he was in a winning position most of the time, but Chinmulgand kept drawing up, led at 4-3 and drew level at 5-all. Up to 9-all it was Chinmulgand who was playing the up-hill game, but then he led and after 10-all took the next two, both very hotly contested. Winning the first in the next, he then lost two, but led at 3-2. From 3-all, he went on to 5-3 and was well towards game in the next when England pulled himself together and found the side lines very well. With four successive games, he drew up to 5-all and right out to ned. With the light beginning to give out, England served a love game, and in his serve Chinmulgand could only score a point. He was palpably worn out, and was unlucky enough to have to give in.

In the matter of excitement, the others were nothing compared to the above, but the one between Yamamasu and N. Naoroji was quite good and in doubt up to the end of the second set. Both are young players and should improve with experience as their driving was very good with plenty of strength and an upward sweep which makes the ball drop fast and keep within the court. Yamamasu's service is not very telling, but he is remarkably nippy and hitting the ball as he rises from a crouching attitude he swings in a very hard sweep. He places well on occasion, but is inclined to hit the ball too straight down the court and will find a steady player try him severely. At first Naoroji played a very patient and good game, but with his success in the first set he began to force the game, and here he played into his opponent's hands. He has a very taking style, and is sure to be really good before long. He went off with the first three games, then Yamamasu drew level. Once again he went away to 5-3, but the latter took the next two and 5-all was called. After 6-all Naoroji went to set. He took the first two of the next but lost two and led again at 4-3. From here, however, he began to tire and Yamamasu ran out with three games. Yamamasu was much the fresher in the third, in fact did not seem to feel the strain at all, with the result that he ran away with a love set.

Engineer was never thought to be any sort of a match for Fyzee, and so it proved as he was outclassed. In his usual careful style, the former made by no means a bad fight, but he never promised to have a chance. Fyzee's coolness and deadly placing were very fine to watch, and if he is at his best one cannot see who is to beat him.

The match between Rangarao and Mudaliar was shortlived, as the former outplaced his opponent whenever there was a rally and had the issue safe. He won the first at 6-2 and then Mudaliar gave in, having strained himself. There seems to be some doubt about the claims of Rangarao to be an amateur, and one understands that the matter is being thoroughly investigated. There will be a bit of a mix-up if he is not allowed to continue as those he beat are sure to demand re-entry. If he is found not to be strictly amateur it is of course only right that he should be made to withdraw.

Results:—

Mr. R. D. England beat Mr. J. H. Chinmulgand, 10-12, 7-5, 2-0.

Mr. Yamamasu beat Mr. N. F. Naoroji, 6-8, 6-4, 6-0.

Mr. Rangarao beat Mr. Kesava Mudaliar, 6-2.

Dr. Fyzee beat Mr. N. P. Engineer, 6-4, 6-3.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

No. 1 Court.—Mr. Nicholson and Capt. Jmes v. Dr. Fyzee and Mr. J. H. Chinmulgand.

No. 2 Court.—Mr. England and Mrs. Reynolds v. Mr. Bagshawe and Mrs. Kidd.

No. 5 Court.—Mr. Frye and Miss Ginn v. Mr. J. Naoroji and Mrs. Row.

No. 1 Court.—Mr. Mehta and Miss Meyers v. Dr. Fyzee and Lady Tata. (This is provided the first game is over in time.)

INTERNATIONAL LAWN TENNIS

UNITED STATES CHALLENGED SIX TIMES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Mar. 3.

England, Australia, France, Belgium, Germany and Canada have challenged the United States at lawn-tennis for the Davis Cup.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY.

WALES BEAT FRANCE BY 31 POINTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 2.

Wales beat France by 31 points to nil in a Rugby match at Swansea.

V. R C. AUTUMN MEETING RESULTS.

AUSTRALIAN CUP.

NEWMARKET HANDICAP.

Through the courtesy of Mr. R. G. Baldock we are able to publish the results of these important races which were cabled to him yesterday.

AUSTRALIAN CUP.—(1) Wallalo, (2) Uki, (3) Calamus.

NEWMARKET HANDICAP.—(1) Iownit, (2) Cider, (3) Aleconner.

AUSTRALIAN CUP.

A handicap of 25 sovs; each, with 3,000 sovs. added; second, 600 sovs.; third, 300 sovs. Two and a quarter miles.

Cagon, 9st. 5lb.; The Parisian, 9st. 0lb.; Sea Prince, 8st. 12lb.; Lilyveil, 8st. 9lb.; Desire, 8st. 9lb.; Royal Scotch, 8st. 7lb.; Cider, 8st. 7lb.; Lord Alwyne, 8st. 5lb.; Audacity, 8st. 5lb.; Harpist, 8st. 5lb.; Wassail, 8st. 3lb.; Prizefighter, 8st. 1lb.; Silver Lad, 8st. 1lb.; Matouree, 8st. 1lb.; Philio, 8st. 1lb.; Loch Amos, 7st. 13lb.; Atora, 7st. 11lb.; Andelosia 7st. 11lb.; Wallalo, 7st. 9lb.; Rockfast, 7st. 9lb.; Belove, 7st. 7lb.; Diabolo, 7st. 5lb.; Kildalton, 7st. 5lb.; Obi, 7st. 3lb.; Calamus, 7st. 3lb.; Remuneration, 7st. 1lb.; Coradil, 7st. 1lb.; Delphic, (7lb. extra), 7st. 0lb.; Spring Brook, 6st. 13lb.; Bullawarra, 6st. 13lb.; Effervescence, 6st. 13lb.; St. Vano, 6st. 13lb.; Orama, 6st. 13lb.; Gladwyn, 6st. 13lb.; Hush Money, 6st. 11lb.; Paper Money, 6st. 11lb.; Winnipeg, 6st. 11lb.; True Knight, 6st. 11lb.; The C. Brother, 6st. 9lb.; Rameses, 6st. 9lb.; Sylvanmore, 6st. 7lb.; Penza, 6st. 7lb.; Monodia, 6st. 7lb.; Chi Chi, 6st. 7lb.; Lord Grey, 6st. 7lb.; Hieraetus, 6st. 7lb.; Uki, 6st. 7lb.; Allansford, 6st. 7lb.; Socotra, 6st. 7lb.; Galveston, 6st. 7lb.; Meritus, 6st. 7lb.; Breastwork, 6st. 7lb.; Lanfranc, 6st. 7lb.; Blueberry, 6st. 7lb.; Napharb, 6st. 7lb.; Bobindie, 6st. Defence, 6st. 7lb.

NEW-MARKET HANDICAP.

Of 25 sovs, each, with 3,000 sovs. added; second, 600 sovs.; third 300 sovs. Six furlongs.

Gigandra, 9st. 13lb.; Jolly Beggar, 9st. 7lb.; Popinjay, 9st. 4lb.; Royal Scotch, 9st. 1lb.; Desire, 9st. 1lb.; Cagou, 9st. 0lb.; Nuwara Eliya, 8st. 11lb.; Valido, 8st. 11lb.; Lilyveil, 8st. 11lb.; Cider, 8st. 11lb.; Mountain Princess, 8st. 11lb.; Captain White, 8st. 9lb.; Danaus, 8st. 9lb.; Athenic, 8st. 9lb.; Aleconner, 8st. 7lb.; Audacity, 8st. 7lb.; St. Medoc, 8st. 7lb.; Lord Walla, 8st. 6lb.; Saturate, 8st. 5lb.; Tadanga, 8st. 5lb.; Andelosia, 8st. 5lb.; Saracen, 8st. 3lb.; Antoinette, 8st. 3lb.; Beau Soult, 8st. 3lb.; Silver Lad, 8st. 3lb.; Gold Brew, 8st. 1lb.; Philio, 8st. 1lb.; Iownit, 7st. 13lb.; Tofua, 7st. 12lb.; Rathela, 7st. 12lb.; Musket Belle, 7st. 11lb.; Kildaton, 7st. 11lb.; Yeneda, 7st. 11lb.; Brattle, 7st. 9lb.; Carnell, 7st. 8lb.; Widgiewa, 7st. 8lb.; Culma, 7st. 7lb.; Averse, 7st. 7lb.; Caimarie, 7st. 7lb.; White Plume, 7st. 7lb.; The Lintie, 7st. 5lb. Trixette, 7st. 5lb.; Sweet Lil, 7st. 5lb.; Remuneration, 7st. 3lb.; Royal Laddie, 7st. 3lb.; Quair Burn, 7st. 3lb.; Peck o' Maut, 7st. 3lb.; Arndel, 7st. 3lb.; Lord Liddell, 7st. 2lb.; First Shot, 7st. 1lb.; Recaller, 7st. 1lb.; Coradil, 7st. 1lb.; Dhuldul, 7st. 1lb.; Plasticine, 7st. 0lb.; Cuross, 7st. 0lb.; Precious, 7st. 0lb.; Pinkerton, 7st. 0lb.; Kent Loch, 7st. 0lb.; Bretelle, 6st. 13lb.; Braw Queen, 6st. 13lb.; Hush Money, 6st. 13lb.; Paper Money, 6st. 13lb.; Highbrow, 6st. 13lb.; Avonwort, 6st. 13lb.; All Red, 6st. 13lb.; Winnipeg, 6st. 11lb.; Crosbie, 6st. 11lb.; Best Scot, 6st. 9lb.; Mint Sauce, 6st. 9lb.; Irish Mist, 6st. 9lb.; Free Play, 6st. 9lb.; Miss Gower, 6st. 9lb.; Elvanite, 6st. 9lb.; Pittsburgh, 6st. 9lb.; Sirkar, 6st. 9lb.; Hieraetus, 6st. 9lb.; Field General, 6st. 7lb.; Sweedfast, 6st. 7lb.; Coolamatong, 6st. 7lb.; Coolagunyah, 6st. 7lb.; Yarrien, 6st. 7lb.; Upright, 6st. 7lb.; Four Flush, 6st. 7lb.; Lipola, 6st. 7lb.; Lornez, 6st. 7lb.; Ostressa, 6st. 7lb.; Poldook, 6st. 7lb.; Nangunia, Queen, 6st. 7lb.; Defence, 6st. 7lb.; Ethel Buckley, 6st. 7lb.; Tramontanta, 6st. 7lb.; Aboyne, 6st. 7lb.; Allansford, 6st. 7lb.; Noble Bonnie, 6st. 7lb. Charlatan, 6st. 7lb.; Onega, 6st. 7lb.; Wyneth, 6st. 7lb.; Penza, 6st. 7lb.; The C. Brother, 6st. 7lb.

FIFTH TEST MATCH.

ENGLAND'S BIG LEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March, 2.

England were all out in their first innings for 411 runs. South Africa on going in again made 204 runs, for the loss of five wickets, H. Taylor contributing 87.

Present scores are:—

South Africa 193 plus 204 (for 5 wkts.) batting. England 411.

MOTOR-CAR FATALITY.

WOMAN KILLED ON QUEEN'S ROAD.

One Manji, a Marwari woman, aged 40, who arrived in Bombay yesterday from Ajmere, was crossing the Queen's Road, when she was knocked down by a motor car going along the road towards the Fort. One of the wheels of the car passed over her, and after being extricated from under the car, she succumbed to her injuries in a few minutes. It is said that the car was at once stopped. Her body was removed to the Morgue.

THE NQUEST.

An inquest was held by Mr. G. F. Chalk, the coroner. It appeared from the evidence that the motor car belonged to Mr. Adams, who lets out cars on hire, and it was driven by one W. A. Havelcke. It further appeared that about fifty Marwaris who had just alighted at the Churney Road Station attempted to cross the Queen's Road in a body. Two of these alleged that they heard no horn sounded, nor did they hear any other warning given. Two of the passers-by, who had witnessed the accident, deposed that they heard the horn sounded, that the car was on its proper side of the road and that it was going at a moderate speed. They further said the deceased woman, had covered her face with her "sari." The driver of the car said the woman was being led across the road by a man, when the latter let his hold go and pushed her back, on hearing the horn. The result was that though he stopped the car within half a yard, the mud-guard struck the deceased. She died almost immediately after. He was going at a moderate speed and had sounded the horn.

The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from the effects of injuries received by being accidentally run over by a car.

The old Badshahi bridge, five miles south of Karnal, is declared a protected monument under the Act of 1904.

BOMBAY SEA-BORNE TRADE.

INCREASE IN TONNAGE TO THIS PORT.

SEVEN NEW SHIPS FOR HANSA LINE.

There is no doubt that with the increasing shipping trade between Europe and India, the opening of the New Alexandra Dock will not come too soon and judging from the enterprise shown by several lines trading with India in increasing their fleets the berths in all our three docks will seldom remain vacant. Not only have the Peninsular and Oriental Company increased their fleet, but we have from time to time heard of new additions to the fleets of most of the passenger lines which touch at Bombay. These additions to the tonnage of vessels calling at Bombay are not confined to passenger boats alone but, as the following news shows, the purely trading lines are extending their facilities for importing goods into and exporting merchandise from this country. The newest type of cargo steamer is as a rule admirably built and equipped, and few boats are built nowadays that have no instalment of wireless telegraphy.

AN ENTERPRISING COMPANY.

In reference to this increase in shipping we learn that amongst the enterprising lines which ply to Indian ports with cargo the Hansa Line, of which Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. are the local Agents, are rapidly increasing their fleet.

The Hansa Line have been steadily advancing in the trade to India from the Continent and the United States, and, to cope with the heavy traffic, have had some very fine types of vessels built, special arrangements having been made in their construction for the carriage of iron beams and heavy pieces of machinery, etc., of which there is a large export from Germany and Belgium. Their latest vessel the s. s. Frankenfels is due here very shortly. The s. s. Schneefels which made her maiden voyage to Bombay left this port last week on the homeward run via Karachi.

SEVEN STEAMERS NOW BUILDING.

We understand that the Greffenfels and Sonnenfels are also due in Indian waters in a couple of months. Besides these additions we see from the German newspapers they have seen more steamers in course of construction six of which will be ready for service in the current year and the seventh early in 1915. This will bring their fleet up to 78 vessels, representing a total gross tonnage of 410,181 tons. All the vessels are fitted with wireless telegraphy and the average speed attained on their voyages to Indian ports is 10 to 11 knots.

Commencing with a fortnightly service a few years ago they now run about four to six vessels per mensem to Bombay from the Continent and a direct fortnightly service from the United States. By special arrangement made with the Hansa Line, the Hamburg-America Line now run steamers to India from the Continent under the management of the former Company. They also have had special steamers built for the service to meet the requirements of the trade. Their latest vessels are the Sudmark and Nordmark.

INDO-SCANDINAVIAN TRADE.

The Hansa Line as recently referred to in these columns, have now entered into the Scandinavian trade with India and have joined with the Swedish East Asiatic Company, and the Wilson Line in this new service. Besides having regular services to India, Burma and Ceylon we hear they participate in the Far East trade under the management of the Hamburg-America Line. They have also extended their services to South Africa, Australia and Java.

A DISHONEST SERVENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, convicted and sentenced Mancharani Gopalji for stealing three gold bracelets and rupees thirty-seven in cash, belonging to his master Harilal Atmaram, a jeweller, who has his shop in Kalbadevi Road.

It was alleged that the acoused on the 26th February last, took advantage of his master's absence from the shop to decamp with two gold bracelets and Rs. 37 in cash. The matter was reported to the Police.

On Monday evening a friend of Harilal Atmaram espied the accused coming along Pydhownie Road, but directly he was recognised he endeavoured to run away, but a police sepoy stopped him. He was identified as being wanted in connection with the theft in Hiralal's shop.

On pleading guilty the accused was sentenced to three months' regorous imprisonment.

VICEREGAL LODGE NEWS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI,, March 3.

The Hon. Mrs. Hore-Ruthevn arrived at Viceregal Lodge as the guest of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge.

Sir Pardey and Lady Lukis dined at Viceregal Lodge last night.

His Excellency the Viceroy presided at the opening meeting of the Chief Educational Conference.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge, accompanied by Mrs. Hailey, paid a visit to the Indraprastha Girls' school and the Queen Mary Girls' school this evening.

IN POINT OF RATES,
POINT OF SECURITY,
POINT OF MANAGEMENT,

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Novel, Practical, Economical, with instructions innumerable on Cookery & Domestic Science.

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THE CACHET F GOOD TASTE as well as sound judgment th on owner's choice.

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Called up Capital	,,	15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	,,	15,00,000
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS: 12 months' deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progress for the first year:—

1st January 1912	Rs.	8,48,000
30th April ,,	,,	24,77,000
31st July ,,	,,	52,35,000
31st December ,,	,,	1,04,00,000

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, March 4th, 1914.

INDEMNIFYING ILLEGALITY.

The full text of the South African Indemnity Bill, which reached us by the last mail, calls for the closest scrutiny from the British public and the Home Government. The Bill not only indemnifies the authorities for all official acts done under martial law, but also for all acts done throughout the Union on and after January 8th,—six days before martial law was declared. The indemnification includes the Governor-General, the Ministers, and everybody acting under their orders, that is to say, it legalises all past illegalities. But the Bill also goes further. In clause 4, the Union Government proposes, if it should think necessary, to commit more illegal acts in the future. The offending clause is as follows:—

The action of the Government and of every officer thereof or other person acting under the Government's authority in causing to be removed and removing from the Union every person specified in the schedule to this Act shall be deemed to have been lawful, as well as any acts in connection with the arrest, detention, restraint, or conveyance of any such person pending his removal from the Union. And if any such person so removed return, or attempt to return, to the Union he shall be deemed to be a person referred to in Paragraph A of section 21 of the Immigration Regulation Act, 1913 (Act No. 22, 1913), and may be dealt with accordingly, notwithstanding that he may have acquired a domicile in the Union or any province thereof, or that he may otherwise be exempt under the provisions of that A or any amendment thereof from being regarded as a prohibited immigrant.

The meaning and purpose of the last sentence are obvious. The Clause not only legalises the deportations but also provides that if any of the deportees attempt to return to South Africa, he shall be deemed an undesirable and dealt with under Section 21 of the Immigrants Regulation Act passed last year; that is to say, arrested without warrant and expelled from the country. We trust this attempt to legalise prospective illegality will fail, and we do not think that even the most ardent supporters of the Botha Government will have the temerity to maintain that a Bill giving such power to a Colonial Government is not a breach of the Constitution from which the Imperial Government ought to withhold its consent. This issue is clearly raised and cannot be evaded. For, if the Indemnity Bill be passed into law, it would mean an abrogation of the provisions of the South Africa Act, which is an Act of the British Parliament. According to the premable of that Act, one of its objects is to "define the executive, legislative and judicial powers to be exercised in the Government of the Union." The Act set up a Supreme Court in South Africa, to which there would, but for an Indemnity Act, be a right of appeal on the part of anybody illegally deported. This point is very clearly brought forward by "The Manchester Guardian," which asks if the Indemnity Act, by depriving the deportees in advance of the remedies in the Courts if they try to enter South Africa later, to that extent abrogates the provisions of the South Africa Act. It is necessary at this juncture to emphasise that, once the Home Government allows the claim of the South African Government permanently to override the law, a situation will be created in the relations between the Mother Country and the self-governing Dominions that spells trouble in the coming years.

In a schedule given at the end of the Bill, the names of nine deportees are given, Mr. Kendall's name being omitted. This is a significant omission. The nine men specifically designated as being both "removed" from the Union and permanently excluded are Hessel Jakob Poutsma, James Thompson Bain, Archibald Crawford, Robert Burns Waterson, George William Mason, David McKerrell, William Livingstone, Andrew Watson, and William H. Morgan. The latest news of them is that the Labour Party is strongly identifying itself with their interests and showing extreme activity, and apparently receiving a large measure of popular support, so it may be presumed that neither they nor the Party are likely to take things exactly lying-down. It is important to remember that the vote against the amendment to the Address moved by the Labour Party has not finally disposed of the matter as far as the Home Government is concerned. The details of the Bill, as now known, raise issues to which the Home Government cannot be altogether different, and they cannot afford to risk the loss of further by-elections by maintaining an unsympathetic attitude towards the demand that the action of the South African Government should not be allowed to pass without a protest. It may be that when the Indemnity Bill emerges from Commitee in the Union Parliament the offensive clause which we have quoted will have been eliminated at the instance of Mr. Merriman and the Unionist Party. But even this would not leave public opinion in England wholly satisfied. It is not fully appreciated, perhaps, in South Africa how deeply that opinion has been stirred. The reluctance of the House of Commons to interfere with the independence of a Colonial Government does not, by any means, mean that public opinion approves of, or is willing to condone, the deportations or any of the arbitrary proceedings of the Unionist Government. When we find journals, so far apart politically, as the "Morning Post" and the "Daily News" profoundly disturbed by actions so opposed to the traditions of British freedom, it may be taken for certain that if a means can be found of bringing the South African Government to book, it will be readily seized upon, and pressed forward by a considerable body of opinion.

ENGLISH PROFESSORS IN INDIA.

A correspondent sends us an interesting communication in reference to the recent evidence given before the Public Services Commission by representatives of the Education Service and men of the type of the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, which contains some points of interest which we commend to the attention of the Commission. He points out that in the course of the last 15 years there have been at the Elphinstone College alone more than fifteen professors of English Literature and of History. Of these scarcely four have stayed in the College for over five years. During the same period six gentlemen have served as principals of the Institution and of these not even one stayed for six years; a seventh was gazetted to act as Principal recently, but did not assume office. There was a time when the principalship of the Elphinstone College was a coveted post, to be obtained only after long and distinguished service. Nowadays the post is not considered attractive enough apparently for the ambition of undistinguished junior officers who are allowed to throw it up after five or six years.

Our correspondent goes on to draw attention to another feature of the Education Service of to-day which indicates a state of affairs, which it is highly desirable to alter. He says:—

I know a Professor who was brought out for mathematics and was asked to teach History; a professor of English Literature who was required to lecture on Logic and Moral Philosophy; I also know of a Professor of History who had to suit himself to the functions of a Professor of Literature. But evidently there is a limit even to the resources and omniscience of Oxford and Cambridge graduates. Then, again, I could point to a Professor of English Literature who has boasted to his pupils of his inability to appreciate the finer aspects of English prose and poetry, and of his indifference to Shakespeare; I have attended the lectures of another Professor of English Literature who read out "Macbeth" and recited the inspiring and sonorous verses of "Paradise Lost," as if he were reading out a plaint or a mortgage deed, and as for lecturing in the B. A. classes in English Literature its place is usually taken by the mechanical dictation of "notes" from one end of the term to another, carefully culled from sources as easily available to the student as to his professor. And the same Professors, who as members of the Senate or the Syndicate join in the chorus of protests against the evil of annotated editions, vie with one another in the production of slovenly edited prose and poetic texts prescribed for the different examinations of the University. "These be thy Gods, Oh Israel!" And yet we are told by Principal Covernton to prefer these men as Professors of Literature to intelligent Indians whom the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye would send to England for the necessary finish to their work.

But we may be told these European members of the Service take an earnest interest in games and sports and do valuable service in that direction: if these men were real sportsmen it would be indeed some consolation: but true sportsmanship does not stand in need of a stimulant in the shape of an extra allowance of a hundred rupees a month; and as a high official once observed, there was an undignified scramble amongst the professors for the extra allowance for the manufacture of a sportsman-like spirit in themselves.

India wants men from England for her colleges who are inspired by a genuine enthusiasm for learning, men with a mission for teaching; they may not be brilliant, they may not be first-class men, but they must be selected from those who are devoted to the work of teaching and to the cause of culture, who will not make a professorial appointment merely the stepping stone to the more remunerative post of inspector; who will adhere to the high mission of bringing up the rising generation of students in the lofty ideals embodied in the science and literature of the West, content with the fairly high salaries that obtain at present. We require men imbued with the best traditions of English life and English history, who, will mix freely with those over whose destinies they preside, laying in their minds the foundations of that respect and admiration which alone can closely bind together rulers and ruled in the corporate life of Indian Society.

DAY BY DAY.

Lord and Lady Willingdon at the Taj.

People in Bombay have not developed the restaurant habit to the extent that it now exists in London; they have not, in fact, begun to develop it. Only people who have nowhere else to dine go to a restaurant, and, as a rule, the diners in the hotels are restricted to the residents and such friends as they may invite. Calcutta is a little ahead of us in this respect, for there the custom of making-up dinner parties at one of the hotels or restaurants before going to the theatre is not uncommon. But then in Calcutta there is quite a long theatrical season, while in Bombay it is a rare thing for a theatrical company to remain more than a fortnight. Now that we have our music-halls and revues, however, always going, Bombay is beginning to wake up and people are being induced to come out at night a little more than used to be the case. Lord and Lady Willingdon have infused quite a new spirit into the social life of Bombay, and, perhaps, the example they set last night, when they dined with a party of thirty guests in the dining room of the Taj Mahal Hotel, before going on to see the Revue at the Excelsior, will be followed by others.

At the Excelsior.

Intimation of the Governor's party was only given to the management of the Taj in the middle of the day, but Mr. Stengler, the manager, who has had charge of the Hotel for the last six months,—and, by the way, has managed ten hotels in ten different countries,—rose to the occasion and found no difficulty in catering for this large and distinguished party, in addition to the ordinary guests of the Hotel, who include a large contingent of passengers from the Cleveland, and are filling every room in the Hotel. Needless to say considerable interest was evinced by the tourists of the Cleveland in the Governor's party, who occupied a long and tastefully decorated table in the centre of the palatial dining room. Later at the Excelsior Lord and Lady Willingdon and their party occupied two boxes, which were beautifully decorated with masses of flowers and draped with violet curtains, and a full row of stalls. Their Excellencies seemed thoroughly to enjoy the absurdities of Messrs. McGrath's and Melbourne's clever Revue, "Hullo! Bombay!", which was revived for the occasion. There was a crowded house and the evening was quite a gala one at the Excelsior. After the performance Lord and Lady Willingdon were garlanded and left amid the plaudits of the spectators.

Photographs of Governors of Bombay.

An interesting addition will be made shortly to the Old Bombay room of the Victoria and Albert Museum in the shape of a series of forty-five photographs of the Governors of Bombay from the time of Humphrey Cook down to the present time. The photographs which will be of cabinet size and framed in sets of five, will be a gift from the Bombay Corporation, and the Commissioner has arranged that they should be supplied by Messrs. Bourno and Shepherd at a total cost of Rs. 945.

The Greek Evacuation.

The evacuation of Koritza by the Greeks, reported by Reuter to-day, is merely a partial solution of the problem in Southern Albania, and it is to be hoped the evacuation of Delvino and Argyrocastro will be accomplished without incident. In the meantime we learn that the Commission of Control has had printed a proclamation for publication in the districts about to be evacuated. It is printed in four languages —Albanian, French, Turkish, and Greek— and it states that the Commission, representing the Powers responsible for the creation of the Albanian State, appeals to the patriotism and good feeling of the population of the evacuated districts. It refers to the rumours that have been put into circulation to stir up popular feeling against the Albanian Government, which, it states, are false and misleading; for the desire of the Powers is to create an independent State, prosperous and strong, based on the principle of equal treatment for all, and it is only by the co-operation of all the elements without distinction, that this end can be achieved.

The Blaze in Rangoon.

Fires are even more common in Rangoon than in Bombay, and that is saying a good deal! In Rangoon timber plays the most important part in the construction of a house, and there are whole quarters of the city such as Obo, for instance, where the big fire reported in yesterday's telegram took place, where the houses are made entirely of wood from foundation to roof. Many cases have come into the law courts in which persons have been accused of setting fire to their own houses on account of the insurance money, and in one case, some years ago, both husband and wife were sent to gaol on this account.

"A Gold Mine from Cement."

"Capital" publishes a series of notes from "Ajax" under the above heading. The main facts are the same as have already appeared in the Press. But the writer in "Capital" adds that a printed circular is now being sent broadcast from Rawalpindi division inviting various officers of Government to put their money into what is obviously considered by the promoters to be a soft thing. "In order to stimulate interest," he says, "a commission of 10 per cent. (in the form of promoter's ordinary shares), is offered to all who can 'bring in capital' to the new enterprise. Moreover the gallant military officer, who is conducting the campaign, frankly adds that he is not a disinterested party in this matter, as the syndicate behind him who are working the oracle have promised him a commission in the form of ordinary shares on all capital that may be raised through his agency." "Capital" adds its own comment and says that "an ex-Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. . . . . has put the whole thing through and is a member of the group who will share the £150,000 promotion money." It is no secret that the ex-Lieutenant-Governor in question is Sir Louis Dane, who is now staying in Lahore.

Indigenous Drugs.

In our note on Schools of Tropical Medicine in these columns yesterday, we mentioned that the Calcutta school would make a special study of indigenous drugs. In this connection it may be recalled that the Executive Committee of the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84 reported that:—

"It must be admitted that our ignorance of the properties and uses of indigenous drugs is scarcely pardonable. It seems highly desirable that the whole subject should be gone into with greater care than has yet been done, both with the view of weeding out the worthless from the good, and of preparing the way for a number of the better class native drugs taking the place of some of the more expensive and imported medicines of Europe. It seems remarkable that so large an amount of aconite should be collected in Nepal and exported to Europe, in order to be re-imported into India before it can find its way to the poor people who crowd around our dispensaries. Illustrations of a similar nature can be multiplied indefinitely. Atropa belladonna, the deadly nightshade, for example, is a common weed on the Himalayas from Simla to Kashmir, yet every ounce of the drug used in India is imported from Europe, the Indian plant having apparently been entirely overlooked."

There is no doubt that many indigenous drugs have almost endless commercial possibilities,—a fact simply waiting to be turned into money by knowledge and enterprise.

Lady Minto's Nursing Association.

The principal feature of the Report on Lady Minto's Nursing Association for 1913, which has just been issued, is the demand from India for highly trained English nurses. The supply, however, is inadequate as it is difficult to obtain nurses of the requisite standard to come out to this country. In spite of this, Sir J. R. Roberts, the Honorary Secretary, hopes to bring up the nursing staff to its full complement shortly, which will be good news to many, especially in the mofussil.

Another Cooch Behar Marriage.

The interesting wedding which took place last week in Calcutta between the Maharaj-Kumari Sudhira Devee of Cooch Behar and Mr. Allan Joselyn Mander is not the first of its kind in that family. It will be remembered that another sister of the present Maharaja, popularly known in Society as "Princess Pretty," was married two years ago to Mr. Lionel Mander, the brother of the bridegroom of last week. The engagement between Princess Sudhira and Mr. Allan Mander took place in England last year, but, owing to the death of the late Maharaja, the wedding had to be postponed. Princess Sudhira is expected to leave shortly for her new home in England.

Indian Reviews.

"The Moslem Review" for March has just reached us. Both as regards letterpress and illustrations this magazine maintains month after month its high standard of excellence. Two contributions are of more than ordinary interest,—one, with several plates, by Mr. Abanindranath Tagore, C.I.E., the Bengali artist, on Indian Iconography, and the other on Village Government in Southern India, by Mr Justice Sankaran Nair. "The Indian Review" for February also contains several articles of unusual interest, among which may be specially mentioned one on Japanese Art, by Mr. V. B. Mehta. Dr. T. M. Nair contributes a paper on The Reform of the I.M.S., on which we have commented editorially to-day.

NAVAL ESTIMATES.

MR. CHURCHILL EXPLAINS EXTRA EXPENDITURE.

NEW AIRSHIPS.

ADVANTAGES OF OIL OVER FUEL.

SMALLER BATTLESHIPS.

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 2.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Churchill, introducing the supplementary Naval Estimates, explained that the principal causes were the new aeroplanes, increase in oil-fuel, higher dockyard wages, and better progress by contractors; also the acceleration of three battleships owing to a temporary delay in the building of Canadian Dreadnoughts.

Mr. Churchill read a statement by Lord Fishor, Chairman of the Royal Commission, stating that the advantages of oil had been conclusively established. Mr. Churchill continued that they were ordering a large rigid airship of the Zeppelin type from Messrs. Vicars Maxim and Co., an Astratorres airship from France, and three semi-rigid airships from Messrs. Armstrong's, two of which would be constructed in Britain.

A COMPARATIVE VIEW.

They could not pretend that the British airship programme was equal to that of France or of Germany, but in view of our great and growing superiority in sea-plans the Government considered it sufficient.

Concluding, Mr. Churchill pointed out that the acceleration, owing to the delay in Canadian battleships, merely meant that the money would be spent in 1914 instead of in 1916.

He would deal with the Empire and Mediterranean situations in the General Estimates.

DISPLACEMENTS OF BRITISH BATTLESHIPS.

Mr. Churchill replied to Mr. Allen Baker that the displacements of the latest British battleships were considerably smaller than those of almost all the latest battleships being constructed for foreign Powers. There was no truth in the idea entertained in some quarters that Britain is or has been leading in increasing the displacement.

"The Admiralty would be willing to join any agreement regarding the limitation of the size of battleships if we were led to believe that the negotiations for such agreement would not be unwelcome. Any such agreement would have to keep in view what the other Powers are doing. The difficulties although serious and self-evident, would not be insuperable providing that a mutual desire to reach a result existed on both sides."

Mr. Arthur Lee said that the Unionists must postpone criticism until the introduction of the Naval Estimates; but if three extra ships were not laid down immediately it would mean that our strength in the spring of 1916 would be below the minimum compatible with safety.

RADICAL MOTION FOR REDUCTION REJECTED.

The radical motion for the reduction of the supplementary estimates was rejected by 237 votes to 34.

REDUCTION OF JAPANESE NAVAL ESTIMATES.

MINISTER OF MARINE'S PESSIMISTIC PRONOUNCEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Mar. 3.

Baron Saito, Minister of Marine, addressing the Budget Committee of the Upper House of the Japanese Diet, declared that the reduction of seventy millions in the Navy Estimates would seriously hamper national defence, and the upkeep of torpedo-boats and destroyers would be impossible.

DR. MAWSON'S ANTARTIC EXPEDITION.

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

DISCOVERY OF RUGE LAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ADELAIDE, March. 2.

Dr. Mawson was received at the University by Lord Denman, who read a cablegram from the King heartily congratulating the members of the expedition on their safe return and simultaneously expressing regret at their loss of two good companions. Lord Denman declared that the value of such expeditions was incalculable in pounds, shillings and pence. Dr. Mawson said there was a huge land southward of the Commonwealth which would play a great part in the future of Australia.

ARREST OF MISSIONARY IN PORTUGUESE CONGO.

AN ORDER FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 2.

In the House of Commons Mr. Acland said that the Minister in Lisbon had been instructed to impress the Portuguese Government with the seriousness of the Bowskill incident. The Portuguese Government had afforded all facilities to the British Consul at Boma to inquire into the matter on the spot. The Consul at Loanda states that the Governor-General had telegraphed to the Governor of Portuguese Congo, who is *en route* for San Salvador, instruction to release the Rev. Bowskill immediately, unless there are strict legal reasons for his detention.

FOREIGN ENTERPRISE IN PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

ANGLO-GERMAN SPHERES OF INFLUENCE CRITICISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LISBON, Mar. 3.

The Premier, replying in the Chamber to the question as to whether it was true that an Anglo-German agreement had been signed concerning the spheres of influence in the Portuguese colonies, said that such reports were an impertinence. Portugal welcomed foreign enterprise in her colonies, but it was for Portugal alone to fix the sphere of action of such enterprise, if it was acceptable.

QUAINT SCENE AT URGA.

MONGOLIAN MINISTERS ORDERED TO BE IN FULL DRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, March 2.

A scene, recalling the Arabian Nights occurred at Urga to-day when the Russian representative insisted on the Mongolian Ministers *in corpore* coming to the Diplomatic Agency in full dress headed by the Kutukhtu accompanied by the Mongolian guards with colours and standards. These conditions were fulfilled.

MEXICAN OUTRAGE.

ABANDONMENT OF U. S. INQUIRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March, 2.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. F. D. Acland, answering questions, said that Mr. Bryan did not consider it safe that the Benton Inquiry Committee should proceed at present.

CARRANZA'S MISGIVINGS IN BENTON CASE.

REBEL LEADERS' CONCLAVE SUMMONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NOGALES, March 3.

General Carranza has summoned all the rebel leaders to discuss the situation which has arisen in consequence of the execution of Mr. Benton.

THE MISSING GERMAN-AMERICAN

GENERAL VILLA'S BELIEF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CHIHUAHUA, March 3.

General Villa intimates that to the best of his belief Bauch is dead. He says that Bauch was liberated at Ciudad Juarez and has doubtless been assassinated.

GRAECO-ALBANIAN SETTLEMENT.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS AUTONOMOUS EPIRUS.

HELPLESS SITUATION AT SANTI QUARANTA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Mar. 3.

The Greeks have handed over Korytza to the Albanian authorities. An official communique states that there is much unrest at Delvino and Argyrocastro.

The Government while instructing the local authorities not to recognise M. Zographos who has just been appointed head to the autonomous government in Epirus, advises them not to take coercive measures against him, as his presence affords guarantees of patriotism and moderation. The Government also gives orders to the authorities to prevent the emigration of inhabitants. A flag of autonomy has been raised at Santi Quaranta where the Greek authorities are helpless. Delvino is surrounded by the insurgents.

SITUATION IN EPIRUS.

COMPARED WITH ULSTER'S ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 3.

The situation in Epirus somewhat resembles the state of affairs in Ulster. The self-proclaimed autonomous Government refuses to be annexed to Albania, and relies upon the Greek troops refusing to enforce annexation upon their compatriots and even deserting to help them.

N. W. FRONTIER RAIDS.

STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 2.

Mr. Roberts in reply to Mr. Joynson-Hicks said Lord Crewe had ascertained from the Viceroy that the North-West frontier was quiet, save for two or three isolated and daring raids. Mr. Roberts gave the details of the raids and the measures taken in consequence thereof. He added that strong representations were again being addressed to the Amir regarding the continued residence of outlaws in the Afghan district of Khost and their use thereof as the base for raiding the British territory.

DEFICIENCY IN ARMY RECRUITMENT.

CONTRIBUTORY CAUSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 3.

The number of recruits for the British Army in 1913, decreased by 2,937 compared with 1912.

The annual report of the Army shows that on October 1st, 1913, the regimental strength amounted to 247,250, the lowest for ten years, compared with 253,702, on the same day of 1912. The deficiency amounts to 8,580.

The strength of the Territorials amounts to 246,600, with a deficiency of 66,969. Disappointing recruiting is attributed to the competition of the navy, working of Government labour exchanges, continued activity of trade and emigration.

ADDITIONAL PAY OF BRITITH ARMY OFFICERS IN INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar 2.

Mr. Roberts in reply to Mr. Joynson-Hicks said Lord Crewe expected shortly to receive the recommendations from the Government of India on the question of additional pay for the British officers serving in India.

BAVARIAN ARMY SCANDAL.

MINISTER'S WARNING AGAINST IMPROPER TREATMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MUNICH, March 3.

The Bavarian Minister for War in a decree points out that the number of cases of improper treatment of subordinates is not diminishing, in spite of repeated ordinances. He warns the offenders that vigorous penalties will be imposed in future.

The Government of India have decided to appoint a committee to deal with the question of Simla Improvements which will meet at Simla early in the spring. The Hon. Mr. L. Porter, Secretary, Education Department, will preside, and there will be half a dozen members. Both the Punjab Government and Simla rate-payers will be represented.

HOME RULE BILL.

MANIFESTO OF PROTEST.

NOTABLE SIGNATORIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 2.

Mr. Asquith announced in the House of Commons to-day that the Government would take the Home Rule Bill so soon as the financial business had been passed. He would welcome any arrangement by the Opposition for expediting the financial business.

A manifesto signed by a number of prominent persons such as Lord Roberts, Admiral Edward Seymour, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Viscount Milner and the Duke of Portland, appeals to the people of Great Britain to join in a solemn protest against Home Rule.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR EXPEDITING BUSINESS.

It is understood that negotiations with a view to carrying out Mr. Asquith's suggestion for expediting business will be opened this evening. If they are successful, the Home Rule Bill will be formally re-introduced immediately.

SECOND READING NEXT WEEK.

The second reading will take place next week.

ANOTHER UNIONIST MANIFESTO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 3.

A manifesto signed by a number of prominent Unionists is given prominence to by Unionist papers as the new "Solemn Covenant" and the Liberal press style it "Milner's League." It concludes with the declaration "if the Bill is passed, I shall hold myself justified in taking or supporting any action, that may be effective in preventing it from being put into operation, more particularly to prevent the Forces of the Crown from being used to deprive the people of Ulster of their rights as citizens of the United Kingdom."

INDEMNITY BILL.

DEBATE IN COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPETOWN, March 3.

In a debate in the Committee in the House of Assembly on the Indemnity Bill, the clause confirming the deportations and banishment was adopted by 72 votes to 15.

LANCASHIRE MILL OPERATIVES' COMPLAINT.

DEPUTATION OF MASTER SPINNERS TO MR. MCKENNA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 2.

Mr. McKenna to-day received a deputation of the Lancashire Master Cotton-Spinners to reply to the arguments of a recent deputation of operatives with regard to the fines and artificial humidification of the weaving-sheds, both of which the Masters maintained are an absolute necessity. It was stated that one master abolished their fines for over a year, but was compelled to revert to the system.

HOW TO GET RID OF EXISTING EVILS.

Mr. McKenna said he was anxious to hit on the best method of humidification in order to get rid of the evils existing in the hot weather. He accepted the invitation of the Masters to visit the cottonmills with a view to study the state of factories in the summer weather.

DEPORTEES ATTEND SUFFRAGISTS' MEETING.

DEPUTATION TO THE KING RESOLVED ON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 3.

Several of the South African deportees attended a meeting of militant suffragists to-day at Knights-bridge.

In the course of the meeting Mrs. Dacre Fox announced, that the King had not yet replied to Mrs. Pankhurst's request that a deputation should be allowed to wait upon his Majesty.

The speaker added, that the deputation would go in any case.

PEOPLES' BANK LIQUIDATION.

APPEAL WITHDRAWN AT LAHORE CHIEF COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 3.

The directors of the Peoples' Bank have withdrawn their appeal in the Chief Court against the order of the District Judge, Lahore, for the compulsory liquidation and appointment of official liquidators.

ANOTHER BLIZZARD IN NEW YORK.

SEVEREST EXPERIENCE SINCE 1888.

DETAILS OF DISTRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, March 3.

A blizzard swept the district on Sunday and yesterday which was the severest experienced since 1888. No trains arrived from the west and the suburban residents are cut off.

Three missing liners arrived after battling with an 84-miles-an-hour gale. Twenty thousand are engaged in removing snow in the city.

A band of the unemployed seized and refused to leave the fashionable Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church till a collection had been made on their behalf. Many churches are sheltering the homeless.

DELAY IN BRITISH EMBASSY'S DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 3.

Owing to the blizzard, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice was compelled to use the naval wireless to telegraph to the Foreign Office, via the Eiffel Tower, notifying to it the delay of several days in the Embassy's despatches.

IMMIGRATION RESTRICTIONS BY U. S.

GERMANY JOINED ITALY IN PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, March 3.

Germany has joined Italy in protesting against the provision in the Burnett Bill requiring the immigrant ships to carry American health inspectors. Both the protests raise the question of sovereignty over the

SUNKEN SUBMARINE.

SALVAGE WORK ABANDONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March, 2.

The salvage of the sunken submarine has been definitely abandoned. A memorial service will be held on the scene of the disaster on Thursday.

ROYAL CONDOLENCES TO LADY MINTO.

NUMEROUS MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 3.

Their Majesties the King and Queen have telegraphed their condolences to Lady Minto and the late Earl's family. Lady Minto has also received messages of sympathy from Queen Alexandra and other members of the Royal family, Lord Hardinge, Lord and Lady Aberdeen, Lord Rosebery and many other notable personages.

TRAVANCORE MURDER TRIAL.

THEORY OF SUICIDE URGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KOTTAYAM, March 3.

Thirty witnesses have been examined for the prosecution in the Buckingham-Stephens Murder Case and ten witnesses for the defence. Evidence has now closed on both sides. Three Court witnesses, insluding Major Tuckker, Durbar Physician, Travancore, have also been examined.

Two more Court witnesses, Iyappan Pillay, District Magistrate of Kottayam and Mr. George, Commissioner of Police, Travancore, will be examined to-morrow.

Statements from both the accused have been recorded which point to the theory that Stephens shot himself. Both the accused are now accommodated in the Civil Jail recently completed near the District Court.

LAHORE HOUSE SEARCHES.

BENGALEE CLERK ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 3.

In connection with the house searches, Purna Chandra Roy, a Bengalee clerk in the Loco Department of the N. W. Railway, Lahore, has been arrested. The District Magistrate has ordered his release on a bail of Rs. 1,000. Applications for bail on behalf of the other arrested persons have been refused.

THE KARACHI "SPY"

ACCUSED UNABLE TO FURNISH BAIL.

HIS APPEAL TO GERMAN CONSUL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Mar. 3.

Walter Hahn (26), an educated traveller and a native of Leipzig, was arrested as a suspect on a public road in the vicinity of the Staff Headquarters during the combined manœuvres late at night on the 26th February.

He is apparently an advance agent of a small buck-jumping variety show, having completed a contract with a local picture-palace proprietor. It was ascertained that he had not paid his hotel bill and was at first supposed to be a vagrant.

He was brought before the Cantonment Magistrate on Saturday and remanded to gaol being unable to furnish bail of Rs. 3,000 which was demanded from him.

ASSOCIATED PRESS'S VERSION OF THE INCIDENT.

The Karachi correspondent of the Associated Press wires:—No documents of any sort have been stolen from the military authorities. Two individuals were found prowling round about the fortification where military information might have been obtained and were brought before the Cantonment Magistrate. They have been released on bail pending inquiry as to their antecedents.

THE FIRE IN RANGOON.

OIL MILLS GUTTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, March 3.

In connection with the fire which destroyed Thayag, a quarter of Pazundaung, on Monday evening, it has been ascertained that the number of houses destroyed was not as great as at first reported and will not exceed 100, but the loss of money will go well over a lakh of rupees as in the burned area there were many oil mills containing valuable machinery.

DEATH OF A NAGPUR LEADER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 3.

Rao Bahadur Bapurao Dada Kinkhede, a senior member of the local bar, died this morning. He was the first M.A., in the Central Provinces and was the Vice-President of the local Municipality. He was for some time Secretary of the Central Provinces Congress Committee. He had established a lying-in-hospital at the cost of Rs. 10,000.

The District Courts, Municipal offices, Morris College, and other educational institutions were closed in his honour. His funeral which took place this noon, was largely attended.

AUSTRALIAN DOCTOR'S SNAKE BITE CURE.

EXPERIMENTS IN CALCUTTA ZOO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 3.

Experiments with his secret anti-snake venom at the Calcutta Zoological Gardens by the late Dr. Fox, will form the subject of a special report by the Superintendent of the garden.

Dr. Fox's experiments so far have been eminently successful and were carried out by the permission of Colonel Harold Brown, who is himself an authority on snake-bite. There are two bullocks in the Zoo at present one of which had been bitten on three different occasions, twice by fullgrown cobras and once by a krait. The other is a very old and worn out beast. It was bitten by a cobra which has only made one puncture. It was then bitten by a krait on the same spot. Both animals are still alive and well. Many other tests of a similar kind were made on other animals and always with success. Dr. Fox had his remedy in a bottle and used to incise each puncture and pour a few drops of the liquid into each wound. The secret, it seems, has not been lost as Dr. Fox admitted his partner Mr. Chambers into the method of manufacture. The appointment of a Commission or Committee of experts to test the remedy is suggested.

Dr. Fox had a reputation in Australia where, it is asserted, his remedy cured everybody to whom it was applied, provided the patient came in time. Dr. Fox himself, they say, was bitten seven times in one afternoon by a tiger snake, the deadliest of Australian snakes, and suffered no harm.

WINTRY WEATHER AT SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 3.

During the last few days, Simla has been experiencing very heavy rain with occasional falls of hail. The weather has now assumed more of a winter aspect and it is now snowing very hard with prospects of a very heavy rainfall.

CREDIT BANK CASE.

ALLEGED IRREGULAR ACCOUNTS.

AUDITOR'S EVIDENCE.

JAFFER REPRIMANDED AT BOARD'S MEETING.

At yesterday's hearing of the Credit Bank Case in which Inspector Morris charges Jaffer Joosub and N. R. Mistry with issuing a false balance-sheet, Mr. Ardeshir Edalji Cama, formerly known as A. C. Rice, Auditor, gave evidence. He said he had objected to a certain amount comprising various items and had objected to the profit as not being true business profit. Explanations were given that Hassan Brothers had agreed to pay the loss as they wanted to act as brokers to the Bank and that Jaffer had taken personal responsibility to pay the preliminary expenses. The matter was placed before the Board and Mr. Kazi severely reprimanded Jaffer. On being satisfied with the explanations, he signed the report.

He also gave evidence as to what part Mistry had taken in the matter.

The first witness of the day examined by Mr. Nicholson was Mr. Arde-hir Edalji Cama, chartered accountant. Witness said that in 1910 he was known as Arthur Charles Rice. He became a chartered accountant in London about August 1908 and started practice in India in January 1909. About 20th December 1909 he was appointed auditor of the Credit Bank along with Messrs. Fergusson and Company. He was to check the share applications and other books as they came a month or two later and he did so. There was no special arrangement about going to audit at certain times. The Bank was then in Taj Building, Hornby Road. There was a statutory meeting about July 1910 and at that meeting he was reappointed auditor with the second accused and Messrs. Fergusson and Company went out. There was no balance-sheet put forward at their meeting. Before the end of the year 1910, his clerk Mr. S. J. Patel used to go at intervals and check the books for the purposes of the audit and made reports to the witness. In December 1910, witness attended the Bank personally for the first time on the 30th. He checked the cash balance on that day and found it to be Rs. 13,774-0-4. The next time witness attended on 4th January when he audited discounted local bills, savings banks and fixed deposits. He then inspected several other books on the 5th and on the 6th, witness audited the adjusting accounts. Mistry was present on the 4th, 5th and 6th and did the same kind of work. Mistry did not go through the books with him and told him that he had audited the accounts.

In the adjusting account did any item strike you as peculiar?—An item of Rs. 11,637-13-6, which stood at the debit of that account.

A DOUBTFUL ITEM.

It was a loss made up at the 30th June 1910. He queried that because it was not taken to debit of the profit and loss account on the 30th December 1910. At this time, he was going through a balance-sheet and a profit and loss account, which had been prepared by the Bank's staff before he went there on the 4th. He first asked Mehta (sub-accountant) and afterwards Aranaha (accountant). Mistry was present then. When he pointed out this item to Mistry, the latter took a bit of interest in the matter and began to enquire as to what the item was. He questioned Aranaha in the presence of Mistry. He had taken down the questions and answers in writing. The questions were in his handwriting and the answers were written by Mistry. The first question he had put was "Has this amount of Rs. 11,637-13-6 been brought forward to the profit and loss account on the 30th December 1910, and if not why not?", and to that the note of the reply given was "it was admitted a loss at 30th June 1910." The further explanation given was that the manager had paid cash for this and had undertaken personal responsibility for paying the preliminary expenses and the expenses of opening new branches. They said that it was a verbal agreement between Jaffer and the directors.

Witness then pointed out several items he had objected to that day in the presence of Mistry and then said that this had happened on the 6th January. On that day after talking with Aranaha and Mistry, he had called in Jaffer. All the items that he had shown to the Court were placed before Jaffer and he admitted to the witness that he had undertaken to pay cash. Jaffer had got annoyed over the witness finding out these things and querying them. Witness then left. The next day he suggested to Mistry that they should make a report to the shareholders. Mistry said that it was not a custom in new companies for auditors to make a report to the shareholders as it would prove detrimental to the working of the Company. Witness then suggested that they should make a report to the Board. Mistry agreed to that course and said that he would sign it if witness drafted it. Witness then prepared a typewritten report and took it to Mistry. He produced that report in Court and it was put in.

AUDITOR'S WRITTEN REPORT.

The report ran as follows:—

"There is a balance of Rs. 11,637-13-6 standing to the debit of the adjusting account in the ledger which is a balance of profit and loss account at 30th June 1910, a period of half year. We find that the sum of Rs. 637-13-6 has been transferred to miscellaneous charges account, but the balance of Rs. 11,000 which rightly ought to have been transferred to various nominal accounts, which we find has not been done, but we find a corresponding sum debited to Messrs. Hassan Brothers' account in the Loan Ledger which we maintain is not a correct thing to do and requires very satisfactory explanation.

"(2) We find that the following accounts have been credited with cash payments, viz.:—

Commission Account, Rs. 1,000.
Advertisement, Rs. 590-12.
Insurance, Rs. 234.
Brokerage, Rs. 121-4.
Travelling Expenses, Rs. 850-4.
Profit and Loss Account, Rs. 7,000.

"Explanations are required as to the circumstances under which these payments are credited and the various heads of accounts debited with corresponding figures.

"(3) We find that an amount of Rs. 2,010 being the rent paid for Taj Building for three months has been debited to preliminary expenses. As these expenses were incurred in payments of rents after the commencement of the business in our opinion it is a proper charge to profit and loss account. Similarly, an item of Rs. 2,176 under the wording Adjusting account has been debited to preliminary expenses which also is a profit and loss item.

"(4) The profit shown is Rs. 22,026-15-2. In our opinion this is not a business profit but made up by the amount of cash credited to various accounts as per para. 2.

"(5) In conclusion we point out that there are two courses open, either to show the true business profit of the Bank or the facts of the case to be notified to the shareholders by our report."

JAFFER'S EXPLANATIONS.

Continuing, witness said that Mistry after reading this report refused to sign it and suggested another course. Mistry said they should re-examine the point minutely and that they should get further explanations from Jaffer. With the report witness went to the Bank on the same day, that is, the 7th and called on Jaffer. The explanations that he obtained, he noted on the report. Aranaha and Mistry were present when he questioned Jaffer. Subsequently Mistry suggested that it was no use making a written report but that they should go and explain these things verbally to the Board. They went before a meeting of the Board, when Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin was in the chair and Dr. Patel, Rahim Joosub and either Hiralal C. Shroff or Tricumrai D. Mehta were present. So were also Jaffer and Mistry. He explained the matter to the Board and informed them of Jaffer's explanation. He also took a note of what transpired there on the report. Mr. Kazi appeared to be satisfied with the explanation and spoke severely to Jaffer for having these entries passed and the balance-sheet drawn up in the way he had done without the Board's sanction.

JAFFER AND PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

Continuing, witness said he had not experience of such a thing as preliminary expenses paid by a manager being done in any other company before. He considered it right in the light of the explanation given. Mistry was more experienced than he in accountancy. He had objected to the loan of Rs. 11,000 to Hassan Brothers, for which he understood that no consideration had passed. He, therefore, required further materials and Jaffer produced a promissory note and said that it was enough for the witness to pass the item for the purposes of the balance-sheet. He did not accept that but he wanted to test it and said that if it was a good loan money should be called in at once as it was a demand promissory note. Jaffer said that the promissory note was obtained because Hassan Brothers were trying to help the Bank by taking over that loss as they wanted to act as brokers to the Bank. A cheque for Rs. 11,000 on the Chartered Bank, dated 7th January, was brought and paid into the Credit Bank. Witness was then satisfied that there was sufficient cash to allow that debt as a good debt. He did not speak to the directors about the cheque. After attending the Board meeting and explaining the things, he was satisfied that there was an arrangement between the Board and Jaffer that the latter should pay the preliminary expenses and the expenses of opening new branches. The payment of Rs. 11,000 also convinced him that probably there was such an arrangement. He thought that the Rs. 11,000 was an honest payment.

SHARE ALLOTMENTS AND CAPITAL.

Witness was then questioned about the shares and capital as shown in the balance-sheet and he said that the counterfoil books showed that payments in respect of application for allotment of and first call on shares were received in cash. He did not compare those books with the loan ledgers to see whether moneys had been borrowed to pay for those shares. It was not part of an auditor's duty to do that for the purposes of his audit unless he was investigating. Mistry was present on the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th January at the Bank. On the 4th Mistry told him that he had already done the auditing.

S. J. Patel, audit clerk to Mr. Cama, the last witness, was then examined and he corroborated his master's evidence regarding Mistry's presence in the Bank on the days in question and to Mistry's conversation with his master.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE.

NEED FOR CHANGES IN FURLOUGH RULES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Mar. 3.

It is quite probable that the Hon. Mr. Barua will move the following resolution in the meeting of the Imperial Council on the 17th instant: "That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that some liberal alterations in the furlough rules for Indian servants be made in the Civil Service Regulations to give greater facilities to members of the Judicial and the Executive branches of the Provincial Civil Service to undertake a course of legal study while on furlough under the scheme of bonuses and allowances sanctioned by the Secretary of State in his public Despatch No. 50, dated the 21st February, 1913.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE HAJ TRAFFIC.

SIR, IBRAHIM'S RESOLUTION NEGATIVED.

AMENDMENT OF COURT FEES ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 2.

Mr. Ghaznavi, who recently returned from the Haj, asked his other non-official colleagues to assist the Council in this question. He wished that Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola had followed Sir Fazulbhoy's example in withdrawing his resolution too as he, Mr. Ghaznavi, proposed to lay the results of his last visit before the country and the Government of India and for the consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy. He took a historical retrospect of the question and after referring to Sir Harcourt Butler's last year's speech on the subject said they need not worry about the cost. He concluded by dwelling upon the difficulties which the pilgrims undergo in Bombay, and referred to the absence of special facilities at Karachi.

Malik Umar Hayat Khan on behalf of the Punjab supported the resolution.

Mr. Asad Ali in supporting the resolution, said three things were under consideration, the question of cost, popular demand and sanitation. The cost would be too little to be of much consequence and the Government had assured that the cost would not deter them from carrying out the measure. As regards the second no one could say there was no popular demand. The question of sanitation had already been solved by the Government. In conclusion he asked that the Port of Madras should also be thrown open for the pilgrim traffic.

The resolution was also supported by Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the Rajah of Pirpur, Mr. Qumrul Huda, Mr. Abbot, the Maharajah of Gossimbazar and the Rajah of Nashipore.

Mr. Barua said his province of Assam would benefit most if the resolution were accepted.

Mr. Sri Ram and Rajah Kushal Pal Singh also supported it.

BOWLING WIDE.

Sir Harcourt Butler in replying followed the analogy of the wicket with which the hon. mover opened his remarks, and said the mover had been bowling wide the whole of this afternoon. He reminded the Council that the matter was discussed last year when he accepted a similar resolution in a modified form. The whole matter was referred to the Government of Bengal who said they would be willing to reconsider the question if any new argument were brought, for the Bengal Government had consulted leading Mahomedans in their province who were unanimously against the idea of throwing open Calcutta to the pilgrim traffic. The question had been repeatedly asked to-day why should Calcutta not be open as a port? The answer was Calcutta had never been a port. Discussing figures he said that from 1890 onwards there had not been many pilgrims who embarked from Calcutta. In 1890 there were 258 pilgrims; in 1891 the number was 112; in 1893 it was 335; there were none in 1894, and in 1895 the number was only 48. The question had been also raised,—Why were not all ports open to the Haj? He said the answer was a simple one as the Haj was within the Turkish dominion who demanded special ports of embarkation and sanitary precautions. While regretting his inability to accept the resolution he assured the Mahomedans that the Imperial and Provincial Governments were putting their heads together to solve the Haj question.

Sir Ibrahim in summing up the debate asked that if the hon., member in charge would give an assurance that he would consult the leading Mahomedans of the country he would not press his motion.

Sir Harcourt Butler said he could give no such assurance.

The resolution was negatived by 33 against 18 votes.

THE COURT FEES ACT.

The Rajah of Nashipore moved the resolution on the desirability of amending the Court Fees Act. He said:—"Court fees are nothing but an indirect taxation which is levied not on the general public, but upon the litigants to meet the expenses of the civil courts and so if there be a surplus I think the litigant may fairly claim at least some concession in that respect. My Lord, I must admit that if my suggestion be accepted there will be a loss of revenue to a certain extent, but if the justice of the cause demands it, I am sure that Your Excellency's Government will not hesitate in giving effect to it. It appears from the statistics I have been able to collect from the administration reports of the several provinces except Burma and Bombay that out of 17,81,967 cases which were instituted during the last year so many as 15,38,792 were money and rent suits. In Bombay itself money suits formed 77.1 per cent. of the total number of suits. Out of these cases 15,00,105 were for sums below 500 rupees. The relief I ask for is not for the well-to-do people, but for ordinary persons, who cannot even pay off Rs. 500 within time. From the satistics I find that out of 20,25,446 cases which were disposed of in one year 32,37,04 cases were decided without trial and so after deducting that figure the actual number of cases brought forward to trial was 17,01,742. Out of this 3,49,818 cases were decided on compromise and confession and 6,85,743 were decided "ex parte." The litigants nowadays get relief to a certain extent as they have to pay only "ex parte" cases, but if they are further to be allowed a concession to the extent of half the Court fees I am sure the number of such cases will considerably be decreased."

Sir Reginald Craddock in course of his speech, said he was prepared to send the resolution to the Local Governments without his benedication and without committing the Government of India in any way. He took a short retrospect of the Court Fees Act and held the cost should bear proportion to the relief sought.

The resolution was accepted and the Council adjourned to 7th March.

COAL FOR RAILWAYS.

At yesterday's Imperial Council meeting Sir T. R. Wynne, replying to Raja Sita Nath Roy's question re testing the quality of coal, said:—

"The mining engineer who is in charge of the coal department of the Railway Board takes samples when he is inspecting a colliery. These samples he himself selects and tests. The Railway Board have not received any complaint against the manner in which the samples are taken and the Government does not therefore propose to make an inquiry into the subject. Answering his second question, re coal tenders and their respective rates and the cost of maintenance of the coal department, Sir T. R. Wynne said that the answer to (a) is that without the permission of the tenderers, the Government is unable to lay on the table a statement showing the rates at which the tenders had been put in, as it is not usual to make such information public and it may be added that the value of coal for use on railways depends on two factors, the price and the quality and no reliable comparison can be made by considering prices alone. With regard to (b) there is a coal department under the Railway Board. The pay of the staff amounts to a sum of Rs. 5,300 per mensem against which there are large recoveries of fees from companies which use the services of the department. The consumption of coal is affected by so many factors that it is not possible to give precise figures to indicate the effect on consumption resulting from the creation of the department. I may add that though primarily constituted to deal with coal used on the State-worked lines only, the coal department now handles the coal required for almost all the railway companies in India, the services of the department having been placed at their own request at their disposal. Furthermore the Ceylon Government and other large coal consumers find it an advantage to make use of it and are permitted to do so on payment of the prescribed fee. I beg to place on the table a copy of the report of this department for the year 1913, in which the hon. member will find full information on the subject."

MARCH SITTINGS.

There will be quite a number of sittings of the Imperial Legislative Council in March and the following are the probable dates:—7th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 17th, 18th, 21st and 24th.

BIG BLAZE AT RANGOON.

1,500 RENDERED HOMELESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Mar. 2.

A big fire took place at four o'clock this afternoon not far from Oby in the Eastern part of Rangoon where the disastrous conflagration occurred in December. Altogether some three hundred wooden and thatched roof buildings were destroyed, rendering about 1,500 persons homeless.

The fire started in an Indian's house and there being a strong wind it fanned the flames causing them to spread rapidly. The damage is estimated at about half a lakh of rupees.

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALE.

CONSIDERABLE RISE IN PRICES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 3.

At the Government opium sale held in Calcutta to-day, there was a considerable rise in prices. One hundred and eighty-eight lots of Benares opium were sold, ten of which fetched Rs. 2,500 each and the remaining 178 lots made Rs. 2,000 per chest. Thirty-two lots of Bihar opium were disposed of and thirty-one lots were sold at Rs.. 2,040 each and one lot at Rs. 2,035. The prices per chest for both classes at the last sale was Rs. 1,600. The bidding at to-day's sale were slow and confined to a few firms.

CALCUTTA IMPORT TRADE ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 3.

The proceedings of the annual general meeting of the Calcutta Import Trade Association, held last week, are published.

Presiding at the meeting Mr. J. R. Coulbhard dwelt chiefly upon the local arrangements for the trade. As regards the proposed changes in the port, he said: "Our efforts have been directed entirely towards the extension of the jetties immediately to the north of the Howrah Bridge. We do not want to have any portion of that trade sent to the docks if it can possibly be avoided."

POONA SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

MR. M. V. JOSHI ELECTED PRESIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Mar. 3.

At a meeting of the reception committee of the Provincial Conference held on Saturday last, Mr. M. V. Joshi, Advocate of Amraoti, was by a majority of votes elected President of the forthcoming Conference.

EDUCATION OF CHIEFS' SONS.

PROPOSED NEW COLLEGE AT DELHI.

SPEECH BY THE VICEROY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Mar. 3.

The Conference to discuss the question of the establishment of a higher grade college for the Chiefs began this morning. The proceedings were not open to the press. It may be taken as settled that the College will be located in Delhi and already a site has been assigned for it.

H. E. the Viceroy in opening the Chiefs' Conference at Delhi said:—

"Your Highness and Gentlemen,—

"It is with the greatest pleasure that I welcome you once more to Delhi and to this Council Chamber which was the scene of your deliberations a year ago. Your Highnesses' presence here, in spite of the discomforts of the journey and the difficulties of accommodation in this temporary city is a clear indication, if one were needed, that your interest in the higher education of your sons and Sardars has in no way abated and that you are ready and eager, as the Ruling Chiefs of India have ever been, to share with me and my Government the burden of Imperial rule. The object with which you are gathered is one which I need hardly say is as close to the hearts of the Government of India as to your own. For it is on the education and enlightenment of the Ruling Chiefs and their Sardars that the moral and material progress of India in no small measure depends.

I was glad to learn from the proceedings of the last Conference, that after a discussion which displayed in a remarkable manner the capacity and public spirit of those who took part in it, you decided unanimously that it was desirable to establish an institution for the higher education of boys from the Chiefs' Colleges and that a separate college should be founded to be called with His Majesty's permission "King George College" which would seek the privileges of a degree-giving institution. I was further glad to note that the majority of you were prepared to support your opinion by generous donations and subscriptions, amounting in all to a capital endowment of about 15 lakhs of rupees. I wish to take this opportunity of congratulating Your Highnesses on your enlightened sense of the needs of your own States and of the Indian Empire in general.

The question which remain for discussion by this Conference will appear from the list of agenda which you have before you.

AN ALTERNATIVE SCHEME.

"As regards the first item on the list, it will be within the knowledge of most of you that an opportunity was recenty given to the general councils of the Chiefs' Colleges to consider an alternative plan to that adopted by the Conference last year, for attaining the object which we all have in view. Briefly, the alternative suggested by the Government of India was that in place of a single institution providing instruction for all classes now educated at the Chiefs' Colleges, there should be two separate institutions, one for Ruling Chiefs and their near relatives and the larger estate-holders who would not require the hall-mark of a University degree; and another for Sardars and others requiring a degree. The former class might, it was suggested, be served by the Imperial Cadet Corps developed on new lines and the latter by a separate Sardars' College or hostels at selected colleges. I gather from the proceedings of the college councils that this alternative plan has not met with general approval and that the majority of the Chiefs are in favour of adhering to the original plan. It will be for the members of this Conference to determine now whether that plan should now be finally adopted. I have no wish to prejudice your decision but I should like to make it plain that the alternative suggestion was put forward mainly because I was advised that the original plan was not wholly approved by a certain number of the more important Chiefs and because it seemed desirable, before another conference was held, to give a further opportunity of discussing this all-important question. Should you now decide to adhere to your original resolution you may be assured of my full sympathy and support.

COLLEGE TO BE LOCATED AT DELHI.

"The next question of discussion is that of the location of the proposed college. I understand that the larger body of opinion is in favour of Delhi as being more central than Ajmere, and in anticipation of this view being adopted, I have already taken steps to secure that a suitable site in the vicinity of the new city should be reserved for this object.

The remaining questions are of comparatively slight importance with the exception of that which appears last on the programme, namely, the question of finance. This presents a problem which will require your very careful consideration. The position at present is not altogether reassuring. The amount required for the establishment of the proposed college is estimated at Rs. 64 lakhs, or Rs. 75¼ lakhs, if a science course is provided. The subscriptions and donations already promised, including the annual subvention of half a lakh which the Government of India have undertaken to recommend to the Secretary of State, amount to a capital sum of approximately Rs. 28 lakhs. There remains therefore a sum of at least Rs. 36 lakhs to be collected if the college is to be properly equipped and endowed. By what means and from what sources is this large sum to be obtained? That is the problem which you have now to solve. I have already informed you that the Government of India are prepared to recommend an annual subvention of half a lakh of rupees towards a scheme which meets with their approval and I regret that I am unable to hold out hopes of a further grant from the Imperial revenues.

36 LAKHS MORE WANTED.

"It seems therefore that if the scheme is to go forward the Ruling Chiefs of India must either combine together to find the extra 36 lakhs required or must be prepared to invite contributions from the aristocratic families of British India. The latter course would naturally involve not only admission of selected youths from British India into the proposed higher college but also the representation of these families on the governing body. I should be interested to learn what is the opinion of the Conference on this question which vitally affects the prospects of the proposed institution.

There is another problem of subsidiary importance not connected with the subject of this Conference, as to which I shall be glad to have your Highnesses' views before you return to your States. The matter will be explained to a select committee of your Highnesses later when the proceedings of the Conference are concluded. I mention it here as an indication of my desire to treat Your Highnesses as my trusted colleagues and to seek your collective opinion whenever possible on matters affecting the interests of your order."

After the Maharajas of Bikanir and Indore had spoken, the Viceroy said:—"I thank you warmly for the friendly words you have spoken and I can assure you that the ideas therein expressed by H. H. the Maharaja of Bikanir have my warm sympathy. I will now leave Your Highnesses to your deliberations."

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

QUESTION OF WIDENING THE EASTERN AVENUE.

An ordinary meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

The Board considered reports from the Deputy Land Manager on the widening of Parel Road, Eastern Avenue, Section A (Imamwada Road to Grant Road) and Section B. (Grant Road to Clare Road.)

The Deputy Land Manager recommended that the width of these portions of the road should be increased from 65 to 120 feet.

The Chairman said that this big widening was desirable if they looked to the needs of the future. He was however not sure as to whether looking to the present needs it would not be more than sufficient.

Mr. D. E. Wacha thought it would be extravagant to widen the roads to that extent and that they would be going deeper into the mire.

Further consideration was adjourned.

The Board resumed further consideration of the note by the Chairman on the letter from the Municipal Commissioner enquiring whether the Trust would reserve a portion of the Nowroji Hill Estate, scheme XXIX, as an open space for recreation purposes, the note by the Chairman on Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola's letter and Sir Ibrahim's draft of a reply to be sent to the Municipal Commissioner in the matter.

The Chairman suggested that the Commissioner should be replied to the effect that the Board considered that a plot of ground measuring 9100 square yards, was of too great a value to justify its reservation for the purpose, that they thought a piece of land, similar to the one on the flats, should be reclaimed from the Babula Tank and earmarked for the purpose, which would not cost so much, and that the Board thought that it would be possible when sufficient advance had been made in the organisation of children's games in India, to reserve plots of grounds near houses. Mr. Orr further said he had seen the Indian children flying kites on the open plots of the Trust's grounds but they did not use these plots in the way the European children did.

Further consideration of the matter was adjourned.

THE RETIRING C-IN-C.

PATHETIC FAREWELL MESSAGE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Mar. 3.

H. E. The Commander-in-Chief has issued the following Indian Army Order before relinquishing the command of the Army in India.

I wish to assure all the ranks my deep and grateful appreciation of the loyal and ungrudging support extended to me during the past four years and a half without which the high moral and physical standard now reached could not have been attained. I am well satisfied that during my term of office, steady progress has been made in rendering the Army in India an efficient instrument for War. After 47½ years' service, I bid farewell to all my comrades, British and Indian with the greatest regret but with full confidence in their future. Although separated by a long distance my thoughts will ever turn to this country where I have lived so long and to my many good and staunch soldier-friends, whose welfare will always remain a matter of deep interest to me.

FATAL MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT.

DRIVER ACQUITTED.

On Tuesday before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Brien charged Abdul Samat, Mr. Haji Mahomed Abba's chaffeur, with rash and negligent driving, and thereby causing the death of an old Hindu woman. Mr. M. E. Nicholson, barrister-at-law, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Vicaji, pleader, defended the accused.

It was alleged for the prosecution, that on the evening of the 6th January, the accused was driving his master's car along Sandhurst Road about six o'clock, and as he approached Null Bazar knocked down an old Hindu woman, whose name is not known and who was crossing the road. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she succumbed shorty, her skull being fractured. It was further alleged that the accused who was driving at a high speed was on the wrong side of the road and failed to blow his horn.

The defence denied these allegations, stating that the accused was driving slowly as it was a crowded thoroughfare, that he was not on the wrong side; that he had blown his horn, and that the woman was to blame for the accident.

The Magistrate accepted the defence version and acquitted the accused.

THE BUDGET.

FURTHER DETAILS.

ESTIMATES FOR 1914-15

INCREASE OF MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

FAMINE RELIEF.

The following are further extracts from the Financial statement for 1914-15, introduced by Sir William Meyer in the Imperial Legislative Council last Monday:—

I now turn to the estimates for the coming year. The Imperial surplus which we hope to obtain in 1914-15 is £1,280,000, and in present circumstances it is desirable to have an unallotted balance of about this amount to assist us in our heavy capital commitments. Such a surplus also serves the purpose of a reserve against unforeseen contingencies, seasonal or otherwise, the occurrence of which might otherwise embarrass us. On the other hand, owing to renewed provision for heavy expenditure by Local Governments from their special grants, we anticipate a Provincial deficit of £3,209,000; that is, the provincial balances will be drawn upon to this extent. The combined effect of the Imperial surplus and the Provincial overdrafts is, on the whole account, a net excess of expenditure over current revenue by close on £2 million.

REVENUE.

We place the aggregate revenue of the coming year at £85,033,000 or about £¾ million more than the revenue as deduced in the Revised estimate. To indicate the main causes leading to this result, I append a statement showing the principal variations in the yield of our more important sources of revenue, arranging them as before with special reference to the authority, Imperial or Provincial, to which they are credited.

	(In millions of £) Revised, 1913-14. Total.	Budget, 1914-15. Total.
REVENUE.		
1. Opium	1.606	1.751
2. Customs	7.355	7.237
3. Mint	.405	.250
4. Post Office	2.401	2.552
5. Railways—Gross receipts less working expenses; and other items	17.519	17.329
6. Land Revenue	21.097	21.709
7. Stamps	5.237	5.371
8. Excise	8.907	9.149
9. Provincial Rates	.179	.030

EXPENDITURE.

The aggregate Imperial and Provincial expenditure for which we propose to provide in 1914-15 is £86,962,000, or an increase of £3,287,000 above the expenditure of the current year. The increase under Imperial heads amounts, however, to £690,000 only, the remainder occurring under Provincial, and being due in the main to drawings on the abnormally large balances at present in the possession of Local Governments. I append a comparative statement, as before. I may add that, with the experience of the current year in view, I am personally a little sceptical as to the provinces being able to spend as much as they anticipate, and notably under Education and Medical. They are however sanguine on this point, and as the matter does not affect the Imperial surplus or diminish our balances unduly, we have accepted the estimates as they now stand.

	(In millions of £) Revised, 1913-14. Total.	Budget, 1914-15. Total.
EXPENDITURE.		
1. Opium	1.070	.658
2. Military Services	21.399	21.886
3. Interest on Public Debt	9.313	9.575
4. Interest on Capital of Companies	1.973	2.187
5. Subsidized companies: payments for land	.082	.194
6. Miscellaneous	.609	.573
7. Land Revenue	3.984	4.183
8. Forest	1.176	1.348
9. Police	4.866	5.203
10. Education	3.242	4.000
11. Medical	1.378	1.895
12. Civil Works	7.046	7.455

MILITARY SERVICES.

To commence with, I present the usual statement showing the gross and net expenditure on Military Services for the coming year and the four years preceding.

	Net, *i.e.* deducting receipts. All Military heads. £
1910-11	19,265,042
1911-192	19,558,580
1912-13	19,565,463
1913-14 (Budget)	19.646,800
1913-14 (Revised)	20,019,400
1914-15 (Budget)	20,500,000

There is thus a net increase of £373,000 in 1913-14 over budget anticipations, the result of a rise of £19,000 in receipts and of £392,000 in gross expenditure. The increased expenditure is mainly due to the fact that when fixing the budget estimate for military food and fodder charges, my predecessor anticipated that, thanks to good seasons, prices would reach a lower level in the current year than had been attained in 1912-13. This anticipation has unfortunately not been fulfilled; and under this particular item we are £338,000 worse than the budget. There has also been an unforeseen additional expenditure of £43,000 in connection with special services. While the outlay on arms traffic operations has been somewhat smaller than was anticipated, this saving has not sufficed to counterbalance the extra charges involved in the early return of Indian cavalry from Persia, where their cost was partly met by His Majesty's Government, the despatch of reinforcing troops for Muskat, the prolonged employment of work parties on the North-East Frontier and the concentration of troops at Dacca.

The net Military budget for the coming year has been fixed at £20½ million, a sum which represents an advance of £481,000 upon the net expenditure now anticipated in the current year and of £853,000 above the standard adopted in framing the budget last March. There are two main reasons for this excess above the budget total for 1913-14. In the first place, we are again faced with a high figure for the provisioning of the army, and have to provide an additional £362,000 on this account, as present conditions evidently point to an even higher scale of prices than those of the current year. Secondly, we have increased the grant for special military expenditure by £423,000, or by about £350,000, if we exclude certain special store liabilities carried forward from the current year, to meet which we have reduced our ordinary demands for 1914-15 by making advance purchases this year. *The main factor in this large addition is the provision of* £117,000 *more for the purchase of new rifles, a measure of admitted urgency.* We have also to provide £85,000 in all for additions to the pay of British Service officers which will have to follow the concessions recently made in this direction at Home and which it is proposed to apply, as there, from the 1st January last. Among other large requirements I may mention the provision of a dredger and station ship for the Royal Indian Marine, towards which we have provided £60,000, and military aviation which obtains £23,000 more than in the current year. We also include under special military expenditure the cost of the new cantonment at Delhi. The greater part (£73,000) of the grant of £107,000 for this purpose in the current year has been spent on the acquisition of land: in 1914-15 more rapid progress in construction can be expected, and the total grant is being raised to £133,000.

OPIUM.

An important feature of the Financial Statements presented by my predecessor was an account of the position as regards opium. Last year, however, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson pronounced the funeral oration of the China trade. We have ceased, it is true, to sell opium for export to that country, but one of the many embarrassing problems raised by our long connection with China in this matter still remains for solution. I refer to the question of the disposal of the stocks of Indian opium which have accumulated in the China ports. These stocks, which amounted to over 26,000 chests at the beginning of 1913, have now been substantially reduced, but over 12,000 chests, representing a large amount of locked-up capital, still remain. This opium has been imported in pursuance of diplomatic engagements which have been faithfully observed on our side; indeed, as the Council is well aware, we have made concessions that went far beyond our original obligations. In China, on the other hand, cultivation still continues in several of the provinces, and vigorous as the attempts to carry out a prohibitionist policy have no doubt been, there is still a large local demand for opium and a considerable amount of local production. The accumulations of Indian opium are due in fact not to any excess supply, but to impediments which have been placed in the way of their passage into consumption which is legitimate, and provided for by treaty, in areas in which Chinese production still continues.

As regards the coming year, prospects are still very uncertain, and in estimating for 1914-15 we have thought it best to follow closely the indications supplied by recent sales. We have therefore assumed that the 13,200 chests will be sold at an average of Rs. 1,600 per chest. This accounts for an improvement of £168,000 over the sale proceeds of 1913-14, which, as already mentioned, represent much smaller number of chests. The actual increase (£145,000) under the head as a whole is, however, somewhat less, owing to this year's revenue having been enhanced by arrear collections.

My predecessor mentioned last year that it had been decided to compensate the Malwa States for the premature closing down of the China trade by purchasing from them the amount of opium by which their exports to China in 1913 might fall short of the number of chests which had been assigned to them in our programme for that year. We accordingly purchased some 12,000 chests at an average price of about Rs. 650 per chest. Malwa opium is by its constitution unsuited for consumption in the non-China markets, and we are, therefore, endeavouring to utilise the opium so purchased by blending it with the opium grown in the United Provinces, for issue as excise opium. The necessity for such a purchase does not arise in 1914-15 and our opium expenditure is thereby reduced to the extent of £518,000. On the other hand, the long continued rise in the value of agricultural produce generally has compelled us to enhance the price paid to cultivators in the United Provinces for raw opium juice from the rate of Rs. 6 a seer, which has been in force ever since 1894, to Rs. 7-8 a seer, and the additional expenditure involved by this higher rate, and also by the better yield which is now anticipated, to some extent counter-balances the saving already mentioned. The net result is therefore a decrease in expenditure of £412,000 as compared with the Revised.

FAMINE RELIEF.

I have already explained how the faulty distribution and premature cessation of the monsoon have led to famine conditions in certain areas. Fortunately, the relatively limited area of drought, good crops in the previous year, and the increased staying power of the people have rendered the calamity much less serious than it would otherwise have been. In the United Provinces the worst tract comprises an area of 46,000 square miles and 19 million people, and may be taken to include the whole of the Agra, Rohilkhand and Bundelkhand Divisions, and parts of the Allahabad and Lucknow Divisions. The failure of the monsoon in the parts most affected in this tract is worse than in the famine of 1907-08, but stocks are ample and the people are in a better condition to face misfortune, and actual famine conditions have hitherto been confined to the four districts of Jalaon, Banda, Hamirpur and Etawah. Scarcity has been declared in seven other districts of the United Provinces, but test works have attracted fewer persons than was originally expected, and gratuitous relief in these districts is still on a comparatively small scale. The scarcity area also includes several districts of the Bombay Presidency, but distress is likely to be acute in the Sholapur district only. In the Central Provinces the situation was improved by an opportune fall of rain at the beginning of December, and it is not apprehended that direct relief will be necessary except on a small scale in the districts of Jubbulpore, Saugor and Damoh. Test works have also been opened in the Merwara district in Ajmere, and though actual famine has not been declared in the Punjab, railway concessions for fodder have been granted in the eastern portion of that Province, as well as in other scarcity areas.

REMISSIONS.

The occurrence of famine and widespread scarcity affects our finances in several ways directly, and in many indirectly. In the first place, it involves at once the distribution of agricultural advances on a largely increased scale, and the direct outgoings on this account have already amounted to about Rs. 125 lakhs, of which the United Provinces have taken 115 and the Central Provinces 7. Secondly, it entails suspensions, and ultimately considerable remissions, of land revenue. In 1913-14 we are suspending altogether Rs. 85 lakhs, mainly on this account; in 1914-15 the budget provides for further suspensions of Rs. 33 lakhs, but against this it is expected that, given a favourable monsoon, Rs. 51 lakhs of the previous suspensions will be recovered. The definite remissions provided for amount to Rs. 20 lakhs in 1913-14, and Rs. 54 lakhs in 1914-15. Thirdly, there is the actual expenditure on famine relief in which, as I may explain incidentally, we also include the cost to Government of the reduction of railway rates for the carriage of fodder, this being now an accepted method of deaily with the scarcity of fodder which accompanies famine conditions. Under the head "3—Famine Relief" an expenditure of Rs. 29 lakhs is anticipated in 1913-14 and Rs. 45 lakhs in 1914-15 or in all Rs. 74 lakhs, the greater part of this outlay—some Rs. 20 lakhs in the current year and Rs. 35 lakhs 1914-15—being incurred in the United Provinces.

PROVISION FOR FAMINE INSURANCE.

Then again, on the occurrence of famine, we have to suspend a part of the full provision which we make in normal years for famine insurance. As Honourable Members are aware, out of the million pounds a year devoted to this purpose, half is spent on protective irrigation works and, where necessary, protective railways. This expenditure goes on unchecked during famine times. The remaining half is actually spent, in good years, wholly on productive capital undertakings, being treated in our accounts as utilised in the reduction or avoidance of debt. In a famine year, however, any Imperial expenditure on actual famine relief up to a maximum of about £¼ million (Rs. 37½ lakhs) is financed by curtailing the allotment for reduction or avoidance of debt, and only the balance of the half million remains available for productive capital works. It is expected that the Imperial share of famine relief expenditure will amount to some Rs. 28½ lakhs in the current year and Rs. 30 lakhs in 1914-15, a further balance of Rs. 15½ lakhs being Provincial. Thus, unless these anticipations are disappointed, the outlay on direct famine relief will not, in itself, involve a deterioration in the Imperial revenue account, as the whole of the funds required will be found by diverting a portion of the normal provision for reduction or avoidance of debt. Some small expenditure (£47,000) on famine relief was in fact provided for, in this way, in the current year's Budget.

PROVINCIAL FAMINE CREDIT.

The figures also illustrate the working of the system of Provincial famine credits. It is too compilcated a system for me to describe in detail here. But, as applied in actual practice at a time like the present, it produces this definite result that while the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bombay and the Central Provinces, all expect to have a certain amount of famine expenditure to meet in the current year and in 1914-15, the funds will be found in the last three cases entirely from Imperial resources. In the case of the United Provinces, the first Rs. 19 lakhs of famine relief expenditure in the current year will be an Imperial charge. This will exhaust the amount now at credit of the Local Government, and provincial resources will have to find about Rs. ½ lakh in the current year and nearly half the entire expenditure anticipated in the province in 1914-15, *i.e.*, about 15 lakhs out of 35. The Local Governments, though not wholly exempted from responsibility in regard to famine relief expenditure when serious distress occurs, are at any rate relieved of a very large part of the burden which under previous arrangements they were expected to bear unaided.

CASH BALANCES AND SECRETARY OF STATE'S COUNCIL DRAWINGS.

I shall not dwell at any length on the question of cash balances and Council Bills in view of the full examination already made of the factors which go to make up our ways and means position. I must refer, however, to the steady reduction of our balances as a point of interest in itself in view of the public attention which has been directed to this question. We started this year with a balance in India of £19,293,000. This is expected to fall by the 31st March to £14,991,000, and by the end of the coming year to £12,701,000. The minimum balance in India to which, in accordance with past practice, we regard it as expedient to work at the opening of a financial year is £12½ million, so that we shall have no large margin on hand unless the Local Governments are again, as in the present year, unable to use a large portion of the provision for expenditure from special grants. The same process has been taking place with the balance held by the Secretary of State. This amounted at the beginning of the current year to £8,784,000 and will be reduced at its close to £6,433,000. Apart therefore from the advance borrowing of about £1½ million already referred to, it is now approaching its working minimum which is usually taken at about £4,000,000, and the estimated balance on the 31st March 1915 (£4,090,000) is actually at that level. Thus in our aggregate balances, which stood at £28,077,000 on the 1st April last, we expect a reduction of over £6½ million in the current year and of £4½ million more in 1914-15.

These figures do not include sums held in the Home balance on behalf of the Gold Standard Reserve. These amounted to about £1 million on the 1st April last, but will be reduced by investment to a negligible figure before the end of the year.

The Secretary of State's Council drawings were estimated in the Budget at £21,650,000, this estimate covering only such drawings as were required for treasury purposes. He now expects to sell bills to the extent of £30,250,000, the bulk of the increase being due to additional requirements for the purchase of silver and to the remittance to England of the profit on the corresponding rupee coinage. His drawings during 1914-15, estimating again on the basis of treasury requirements, are put at £20,000,000, but in addition he will as usual sell additional bills on India, so far as our resources may permit, if there is sufficient demand for them. I may repeat that all these announcements about loans and drawings are subjects to the usual reservations, full discretion being retained to vary the amounts in such manner as may be found advisable.

SANDORIDES 'Lucana' CIGARETTES

LUCANA	VIRGINIA	... ...	Rs. 2/8	per 100.
LUCANA	TURKISH	... ...	„ 3/8	„ „
LUCANA	EGYPTIAN	... ...	„ 4/8	„ „
LUCANA	MITHRAS DUBEE	... ...	„ 3/0	„ „
LUCANA	AMERICAN BLEND	... ...	„ 2/4	„ „
LUCANA	MIXTURE (Pipe Tobacco)	...	„ 6/8	„ lb.

SOLE AGENTS:— BOMBAY: Volkart Brothers & Co. The Wine Merchants of the East

THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

RE-OPENING TO-MORROW NIGHT

Discussing theatrical matters in Bombay with one of our representatives Mr. Charles Howitt (of the Howitt-Philips Dramatic Company, now in Bombay) said that he was very pleased to find such a good theatre as the Royal Opera House here. He said that it offered all the facilities for the good production of plays. "At rehearsals I have found the theatre admirably suited for the plays which I am going to produce in Bombay and the stage will be able to hold all my big scenes," he said.

"I believe that the people of Bombay say that the theatre is too far away. Well, all I can say to, that is that if a play is worth going to it is worth the journey. I have got sufficient confidence in the value of my plays not to be concerned about the situation of the Theatre."

Mr. Howitt heads a strong company of over 16 proved artistes, who have been with him in a successful tour of South Africa. Mr. Howitt himself is a well-known London actor and a new leading lady has been engaged from London specially for the Indian season. The Company open in Bombay at the Royal Opera House to-morrow night with "Nobody's Daughter," a drama which has achieved much success at Home. On Friday night "Don," a humorous play, will be produced, and "Those Terrible Twins" will be presented on Saturday night. Next week there will be several other attractions. Booking is now proceeding briskly at Messrs. Rose and Co.

MISS GERTRUDE F. GODART.

of the Howitt-Phillips Company as the Notorious Mrs. Chepstowe in "Bella Donna."

FIGHTING AT KAZERUN.

FURTHER NEWS NOT AVAILABLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 2.

As telegraph wires are out of order between Bushire and Kazerun, news regarding the condition of the Persian gendarmerie at the latter place cannot reach India direct. The force is believed to be holding out stubbornly and the food passed in the shape of dates has been passed into their defensive position.

MRS. PATTANI'S GARDEN PARTY.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES PRESENT.

The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Pattani were "At Home" yesterday at Somerset House, Warden Road, to Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon and a large number of friends. The long and winding approach to the bungalow necessitated a careful control of the traffic, a task which the police carried out creditably. The grounds and the bungalow were decorated with flags, and the guests on arrival were received by Mr. and Mrs. Pattani on the steps leading to the house, and conducted thence through the verandahs to the garden, where a temporary stage had been built.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, accompanied by Lady Mabel Egerton, arrived about six o'clock and were received by the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Pattani. They were conducted immediately to the performance by the Reide Brothers and Little Mona, acrobats, and the trick-cyclist, "Alphonso." Alastor was another attraction and was kept busy reading hands throughout this evening. A shamiana, artistically draped with mauve and white curtains had been provided for refreshments, to which a move was then made, Their Excellencies shortly after taking their departure.

The Governor's Band was in attendance, and played several selections during the evening.

THE ESTABLISHMENT RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—An invitation from Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon to more than a thousand members of the middle classes of society was an event unparalleled in the annals of Government House; and I am sure I am only voicing the sentiments of all those who were fortunate enough to be there on the 24th ultimo when I request you, Mr. Editor, kindly to permit me through the medium of your paper, to convey to Their Excellencies my grateful thanks for their gracious kindness to us on that occasion. The lateness of this request is due to the fact that I was waiting for some pen, more able than mine, to return thanks for one of the most pleasant and enjoyable evenings ever experienced. The chief topic of conservation for many a day was the impending function, and one's imagination conjured varying scenes of what was to come, but the actual realization vastly exceeded the liveliest anticipations, and rendered the occasion a never-to-be-forgotton one It was quite natural that the invitation should have caused a little flutter among the people, because it was absolutely unprecedented. While I drove along the road skirting the beautiful blue bay in the midst of one long unbroken line of carriages, I naturally began to think of the reasons that prompted our popular Governor to prove, himself so kind, and I came to the conclusion that His Excellency's kind consideration for his honoured guests was the outcome of his interest in their welfare,—a view that is shared by many of my friends and will, no doubt, commend itself to the consideration of the public at large. I was now far away from the stuffy streets of the Fort, and the cool sea breeze was very refreshing while an invigorating drive in the midst of luxuriant vegetation and tall towering trees braced me for what was undonbtedly the most unique event in my life. As I came closer and closer to my destination, I could not help feeling that a grand time was before me—a fact that was more than fully realized. As my carriage stopped and I stepped on to the large baize-covered patform, the scene that was presented to my view was extremely enchanting, and in its grandeur, brillancy and brightness looked like fairy-land itself, so much so that it was difficult to resist the belief that one was, for the time being, transplanted to quite another world altogether. That magnificent mansion,—Government House,—stood before me in all its glory amidst a blaze of lights, while the spacious dignity of its surroundings impressed and inspired one in a wonderful way. All along the way from the entrance to the steps of the house the ground was covered with pretty pink cloth, and here and there a member of the Governor's Body-Guard, in his resplendent uniform, stood as still as a statue, and was in himself no mean decoration of that grand scene. I am sure that Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdom impressed one and all as the graceful personification of kindness itself; and had the King and Queen been receiving some royal personages, they could not have done so with more stately dignity and courtliness than did their worthly representatives receive their guests, for the welcome was a right royal one. I was extremely glad of the opportunity of seeing that grand old nobleman Lord Brassy. I am sure that every one felt that the hospitality dispensed by Their Excellencies was princely and magnificent in the extreme, and I cannot fail to state that the incident that quite captivated all our hearts was the warm, cordial and hearty shaking of hands by His Excellency Lord Willingdon and the gracious lady by his side.

Yrs etc.,
R. G. KEESS.

THE ANJUMANE ZIA-UL-ISLAM.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Will you oblige me by giving the following a corner in your esteemed paper?

As I have been for years connected with the above Anjuman as its President, endeavouring in my humble way to further its object by doing as much good as I could to the Mahomedan community in the light of day, I consider it due to the Mahomedan public to sever my connection with the Anjuman by publicly resigning my office in that Association to avoid any misunderstanding in future. I would never have taken this serious step, but, for the fact, that some of its members, (whether representing the Anjuman or not,) suffering with slightly "swollen" heads have adopted the policy of sowing the seeds of discord and disunion among the Mahomedan community itself and in spite of advice to the contrary. I consider the Anjuman no longer a fit Association at least for.—Yours, etc.,

SHAIK KHALID YUSUF,
ex-President,
Anjumane-Zia-ul-Islam.

Bombay, Mar. 3.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The long looked for alterations in the timings of the above Railway have at last come into force and they have suited all the residents and passengers that had any real complaint. We thank the G. T. M. most sincerely for redressing our just grievances. Further we must also thank you for your kindness in ventilating our grievances, in your most widely read paper and we hope your paper may more and more flourish and prosper.—Yours, etc.

MAHIMWALLA.

Bombay, Mar. 3.

COST OF DELHI BUILDINGS.

ESTIMATE STILL UNDER CONSIDERATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 2.

The following Press Communique has been issued:—There has been much comment in the press on the statement of the Under-Secretary of State reported by Reuter on the 24th February, that the estimated cost of the Government buildings at Delhi amounted to £2,800,000.

Doubts have been expressed as to the extent of the operations which would fall within this description and it has been pointed out that the statement is inconsistent with the declaration recenlty made in the Imperial Legislative Council by Sir Robert Carlyle, that the Government of India were not yet in a position to give any information as to the probable cost of constructing the new capital.

It is as well to state therefore that the sum announced by the Under-Secretary of State represents the estimated cost of certain Government buildings, only as contained in the project estimate recently framed by the Imperial Delhi Committee an advance copy of which has been supplied to the India Office. That estimate, as stated by the Under-Secretary of State, is, however, still under consideration in the Secretariat of the Government of India.

The examination of the figures complete and no recommendation as to the cost of these buildings or of such important parts of the scheme as drainage, roads, lighting or irrigation has yet been formulated for submission to the Home Government.

It is not unlikely that the figures put forward by the Committee will be materially modified by the Government of India and it will of course be recognized that no statement as to the total cost of the scheme can be made by the Government of India until their examination is complete.

INVESTMENT OF BALANCES.

COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 2.

"The Pioneer's" London correspondent cables that he has reason to believe that the Finance Commission is dissatisfied with the present arrangements for placing money in London and will recommend the appointment of a representative of the Indian Government to assist in supervising the investment of balance.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SHORT CAUSES.

HER HUSBAND'S DEBT.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

AISHABAI, WIDOW *v.* REHMABAI, WIDOW AND ANOTHER.

The plaintiff filed this suit against the widow of Cassam Noor Mahomed and the executor of his estate for the recovery of a sum of Rs. 61,164-8-3 due by Cassam Noor Mahomed to the plaintiff's husband Haji Ahmed Hassam.

Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Raikes appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Wadia appeared for the second defendant the executor of the estate of Cassam Noor Mahomed.

Briefly the facts are that there were continuous loan transactions between Haji Ahmed Hassam (the husband of the plaintiff), and Cassam Noor Mahomed (the husband of the first defendant). After the year 1910 sums were lent from time to time by Haji Ahmed to Cassam Noor Mahomed. Accounts were made up and signed and the last account made up on 7th July, 1913, was adjusted at Rs. 59,852-2-0. As security for these loans Cassam Noor Mahomed deposited with Haji Ahmed 1,620 shares of the Central India Mining Company, out of these shares, some 1,600 shares were transferred to the name of Haji Ahmed; and the remaining 20 shares were not transferred. Haji Ahmed died; so also did Cassam Noor Mahomed. The widow of Haji Ahmed filed the present suit against Cassam's widow and the executor of Cassam's estate.

The first defendant did not put in an appearance.

Mr. Wadia (for the second defendant) contended, that the shares were not deposited by Cassam. Cassam had asked Haji Ahmed to buy these shares for him and he had bought them and kept them with him. Later on Mr. Wadia gave up his contention and left the matter in His Lordship's hands.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 61,164-8-3 with interest at 7½ per cent. from 1st January, 1914, till payment. The second defendant's costs to come out of the estate.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Smetham Byrne and Co.

Solicitors for second defendant:—Ardeshir Hormasji, Dinshaw and Co.

SUIT ON PROMISSORY NOTES.

WELD & Co., A FIRM *v.* MOTILAL HIRAKHANAWALA AND ANOTHER.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff's firm for the recovery of a sum of Rs. 6,123-6-4, due to the firm from the two defendants, in respect of certain brokerage on commission agency business. The above sum was due to the plaintiffs and both the defendants had passed promissory notes for Rs. 6,100. The second defendant approached the plaintiffs and asked them to buy cotton for him and enter into certain contracts for him. All the transactions took place in August. The defendant paid some moneys in the beginning, but later on refused to pay margin money required by the plaintiffs. On enquiry it was found that the second defendant was a man of straw and he said that he was a *moonim* of the first defendant. The first defendant was found to be Narandas Chunilal, an old customer of the plaintiffs. The amount due on the promissory notes was not paid up and the plaintiffs filed the present suit.

Mr. Nicholson (who held the Advocate-General's brief) appeared for the plaintiffs.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs.6,100 with interest at 9 per cent. from 9th September 1913.

Solicitors for plaintiffs:—Little and Co.

CLAIM ON HUNDIES.

PRIOR DE SAONE & Co., *v.* RAMBUX LACHMANDAS.

The plaintiff's firm sold cotton seeds on behalf of the defendant and entered into forward contracts also on his behalf. The defendant drew *hundis* and the plaintiffs' firm accepted them. These transactions began in November, 1912, and the amount due to the plaintiff's firm was Rs. 20,622-6-11. The accounts were made up to 22nd September, 1913. A sum of Rs. 15 was paid to the plaintiffs after the filing of the suit by the defendant.

Mr. Inverarity appeared for the plaintiffs.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 20,607 with interest at 6 per cent. and costs.

Solicitors for plaintiffs:—Captain and Vaidya.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT.

CLAIM AGAINST BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Davar.)

RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL SHIVLAL *v.* BOMONJI RUSTOMJI & Co.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Beaman.

The suit had arisen out of a building contract between the plaintiff and defendants. In 1906, the plaintiff was desirous of building a house at the corner of Bellasis Road and Guilder Street. He invited tenders for the work from contractors; the defendants, who were a firm of building contractors tendered among others, and their tender was accepted about June 1906. Soon after, on the 19th of June, an agreement was entered into between the parties either supplementary to, or confirmatory of, the original tender of the defendants accepted by the plaintiff. The building operations continued till 1907, when they were interrupted, as the architects' plans had infringed the provisions of the Municipal Act. On this the plaintiff dispensed with the services of his old architects and employed another architect. Disputes subsequently arose between the plaintiff and the defendants as to whether the old or the new architects were to measure the work already done with the result that the plaintiff filed suit No. 208 of 1908 for delivery of the said building against the defendants. That suit was decreed in the plaintiff's favour. In 1909 the plaintiff filed the present suit against the defendants for (i) an account of what had been paid by the plaintiff to the defendants, the allegation being that the defendants had been overpaid; (ii) damages for defective work done by the defendants; (iii) for a declaration that the plaintiff was, under the agreement of June 1906, entitled to a deduction of 10 per cent. on the total value of the work done by the defendants; (iv) that the plaintiff was, under agreements, dated 22nd November 1909 and 13th June 1910, entitled to Rs. 50 per day from the 22nd May of 1910; to 10th November, 1911, or to Rs. 70 per day from the 1st November, 1910, to 10th December, 1911; or to Rs. 2,500 per month from August 1911 to 10th November, 1911, as and by way of liquidated damages for the defendants' delay in the completion and delivery of the building. Some of the matters in dispute had, since the date of the suit, been referred to the arbitration of two architects, and the only points which remained for decision, when the suit came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Beaman, were (i) whether there was any agreement on the defendants' part to allow 10 per cent discount on the total value of the work done by the defendants and (ii) whether the defendants were liable to pay Rs. 70 per day or any other sum to the plaintiff by way of penalty or damages for all days beyond the 1st October, 1910, during which the building was not handed over to the plaintiff. The defendants, in addition to denying their liability on these points, had counter claimed from the plaintiff Rs. 47,267, being the difference between the amounts already paid to them by the plaintiff and the amount found due to them by the arbitrators for the work done.

NO AGREEMENT FOR DISCOUNT.

Mr. Justice Beaman found against the plaintiff on both the points. He held that the defendants had never agreed to pay 10 per cent discount on the total value as alleged by the plaintiff. He further held that the building was completed and delivered about March or April 1911 and that the delay in delivery was not due to any fault, negligence or laches of the defendants, but was due to the defendants having been called upon to do additional work by the plaintiff, beyond that contracted for. His Lordship decreed the counter-claim of the defendants with costs and ordered the plaintiff to pay the defendants' costs of the suit. Against this decision of his Lordship the plaintiff had filed the present appeal.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad with the Hon. the Advocate General and Mr. Inverarity appeared for the plaintiff-appellant.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. Raikes appeared for the defendant-respondents.

After hearing arguments His Lordship the Chief Justice delivered the judgment of the court. His Lordship said that the chief question was as to the 10 per cent deduction claimed by the plaintiff. There was no doubt that 10 per cent had been deducted from bills extending over a year and more. The whole question, however, was what was the contract on which the defendants commenced to work. Ex. No. 1, which was an agreement signed by both the firms of Contractors contained no clause relating to the deduction of 10 per cent. The only evidence that a term permtting 10 per cent discount was agreed to and certain statements made in a correspondence between the plaintiff's firm in Bombay and the plaintiff's firm in Hyderabad, and even the correspondence in his Lordship's opinion, did not go the length contended for by the plaintiff. The only person who could have spoken to the agreement was the plaintiff's munim Dani. Dani however had professed complete ignorance of any such agreement. In his Lordship's opinion the plaintiff had failed to make out his case and the learned Judge in the lower Court had come to the right conclusion. Their Lordships therefore dismissed the appeal with costs.

Attorneys for the plaintiff-appellant: Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal.

Attorneys for the defendant-respondents: Mulla and Mulla.

APPELLATE SIDE.

A KULKARNI ACQUITTED OF PERJURY.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

DATTU RAMCHANDRA KULKARNI *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. L. C. Crump, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who convicted the accused of the offence of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, and sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months.

The facts of this case were fully reported when the case came up for hearing last Friday. The present accused who was the Kulkarni of Hulikatti was called by the defence to give evidence in a criminal case in which one Hamma complained that two persons had broken into his house and removed sacks of wheat and *kulith*. The Magistrate recorded his evidence, and at the time of his examination he produced the Corp Inspection Register in support of his statement that no wheat was grown by the complainant in his land, and therefore he had not in point of fact any wheat in his house. The Magistrate had reason to suspect the genuineness of the entries, and called for the Crop Register retaining the Crop Inspection Register in his custody. This second Register was produced by the accused. The appearance of this also was such as to excite suspicion in the mind of the Magistrate. He sent for the crop abstract from the Taluka office. An examination and comparison of these three documents led him to believe that the first two had been tampered with. The accused was then charged before the Sessions Court with giving false evidence.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments had reserved their judgment on Friday. Yesterday their Lordships delivered judgment and acquitted the accused.

Mr. Nilkanth Atmaram appeared on behalf of the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST BY STATION MASTER.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

MANIBHAI SHANKASJI *v.* KING EMPEROR.

This was an application in revision made to the High Court against the decision of Mr. C. C. Dutt, Session Judge of Dhulia. The accused, Manibhai Shankerji, was convicted by Mr. G. V. Joglekar, First Class Magistrate of East Khandesh, of criminal breach of trust, and sentenced to simple imprisonment for four months' and to pay a fine of Rs. 100. On appeal the Sessions Judge confirmed the conviction and sentence.

The facts of this case are briefly these:—The accused was the Station Master in charge of Betawad Station on the Tapti Valley Railway. On the 15th January, 1913, while the Traffic Inspector was on his way to Amalner, and when the train had stopped at Betawad he met the accused, who was on duty and was smelling of liquor. The Traffic Inspector reprimanded the accused for being drunk on duty. When the train was starting, the Deputy Station Master gave a letter to the Traffic Inspector and said that the accused had not written up the Station accounts and had delivered the parcels but had not entered them in the accounts, and that there was all confusion. The Traffic Inspector told the Deputy Station Master to take charge of the station as the accused was the worse for liquor, and unfit to perform his duties. On his return journey on the same day the Traffic Inspector told the Deputy Station Master to take charge and carefully note down all short comings. On the 16th January the Traffic Inspector received a wire that the accused was not handing over the charge and that the key of the Station cash chest was lost. The traffic Inspector then came to Betavad and wired to the Direct Traffic Superintendent that the accused was not in a fit state to do the duty and so he should be relieved, and that there was misappropriation in the accounts. The District Superintendent asked the Police to investigate the case. The Station cash chest was broken open and substantial portion of the cash was found in the safe. Subsequently the accused was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of three items of Re. 1-5-0, Rs. 5-0-0, and Rs. 2-4-0, and tried by the Magistrate and convicted.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments acquitted the accused and ordered that the fine if paid should be refunded.

Mr. R. R. Desai appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader, represented the Crown.

PROBLEM OF URDU TEACHING

The Government of Bombay have just issued a pamphlet entitled "The Problem of Urdu Teaching in the Bombay Presidency," says a Press Note. The answer to the problem is shown to depend mainly on the true answers to two questions:—

(1) Is Urdu the mother-tongue of the Mahomedans of this Presidency?

(2) Is a knowledge of Urdu essential for the religious needs of the community?

The pamphlet begins with a short historical account of the question, and then emphasizes the difficulty that arises from the fact that Urdu is the official vernacular of no part of the Presidency.

The pamphlet next describes the steps which have been taken to allow the community itself to prove whether the demand for education through Urdu, as opposed to education through the local vernacular with Urdu as a special subject, is genuine and widespread. The experiments of starting an Urdu Training Class at Ahmedabad, of setting the papers for the Vernacular Final Examination in Urdu as well as in the official vernaculars, and of prescribing pure Urdu standards are then set forth, and the appointment of the Mahomedan Education Committee mentioned. Finally Government define their attitude to the question as being one of suspended judgment until the results of the present experiments can be properly estimated, and emphasize strongly the experimental nature of the measures recently adopted.

It is believed that the pamphlet will prove of interest both to Mahomedans and to persons of other creeds interested in the problems of Indian education. Copies can be purchased at the low price of 3 annas from the Book Depot attached to the Government Central Press and from all booksellers who are agents for the sale of Government publications.

RAILWAY BOARD REFORM.

MR. GILLAN APPOINTED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Mar. 2.

The following is issued by the Railway Board:—The Government of India have been in correspondence with the Secretary of State on the subject of the constitution of the Railway Board and certain modifications have now been decided upon.

As originally constituted, the Board consisted of three members one of whom was to be President, the necessary qualification for all the three appointments being railway experience.

For the future, there will be no increase in the numbers forming the Board, but railway experience is to be a necessary qualification in respect of two of the Board only, the third member being selected for financial and administrative or for commercial experience.

It has been decided also that any one of the three members of the Board will be equally eligible for the appointment of President and the power the President has hitherto held of overruling his colleagues is to be materially modified.

At the present time there is a vacancy in the Railway Board which has been offered to and been accepted by Mr. R. W. Gillan, C.S.I., I.C.S., who at present holds the substantive appointment of Secretary in the Finance Department but has been on deputation in England as a member of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency.

On Sir T. Wynne's retirement on May 2nd, Sir Henry Burt will succeed him as President.

"MR. LION'S" SCHEDULE.

GROSS LIABILITIES 29 LAKHS

ESTIMATED DEFICIT FIVE LAKHS AND A QUARTER.

Shaikh Abdul Rehman bin Shaikh Abdul Aziz, the Arab pearl merchant known as "Mr. Lion" in racing circes, who had filed his petition in insolvency on the 27th October last, has just filed his schedule. In it he renders an account of his liabilities and assets and also gives the reasons of his insolvency. The schedule according to him, does not contain a debt that he has guaranteed on behalf of Sobhagchand Nagin-chand and Company to the Indian Specie Bank, as that Bank holds securities from the principal debtors, who are adjudicated insolvents. As the securities are not yet realised, it is impossible for him to know at this stage what amount he owes to the Bank on that guarantee.

Barring that, he has shown his gross liabilities at Rs. 29,20,499-6-2, which sum is made up as follows: Creditors fully secured, Rs. 16,22,910-9-0; Unsecured creditors, Rs 12,97,179-13-2; Partly secured creditors, none. He estimates the value of the securities given to the secured creditors at Rs. 19,74,735-7-0, which sum is in excess of the debts due to them by Rs. 3,51,815-7-0. The assets are shown at Rs. 7,70,752-0-5; doubtful debts due to the estate are Rs. 3,70,420-5-3; and bad debts due to the estate are shown at Rs. 3,57,348-7-7. The insolvent firm of Sobhagchand Naginchand and Company owes to the estate Rs. 3,45,378-7-7.

The total deficiency that is thus shown in the schedule is Rs. 5,26,427-12-9.

As required by the Act, he has given the following reasons in the schedule for his insolvency:

"That he was doing business as pearl merchant in a fairly large way. Owing to the unsteady condition of the money market and the recent Bank crisis there was an unexpected sudden fall in the price of pearls and further a large amount of outstanding debts due to the insolvent could not be recovered on account of the said crisis. The insolvent during the course of his business had dealings with the firm of Sobhagchand Naginchand and Company, who having been in insolvent circumstances the creditors made a sudden rush upon the inosivent for their claims which the insolvent was unable to meet. He had, therefore, no other course but to file his petition in this Honourable Court. The Insolvent has guaranteed the debt of Sobhagchand Naginchand and Company, to the Indian Specie Bank Limited amounting in all to about Rs. 34,00,000. In respect of the said debt the said Bank holds pearls belonging to the said Sobhagchand Naginchand and Company. Until the said debts were sold, it can not be ascertained whether any sum will become due to the said Bank by the insolvent in respect of guarantee."

The following is a summary of the debts shown in the schedule:—

In all there are 33 unsecured creditors, the largest among them being: Mr. Hirji Khetsi for Rs. 2,75,000; Mr. Abdul Rehman Beg Mahomed for Rs. 1,25,000; Sirdar Suleman Cassam Mitha for Rs. 1,00,000; Gulam Mahomed and Sons, Rs. 1,00,000; Abdul Azil and Abdulla Basam for Rs. 98,545; Hirji Ebrahim bin Mudaf for Rs. 80,450; The Eastern Bank for Rs. 70,000; Fahad Khalid and Bros., for Rs. 66,699; Mr. Kesrichand Rupchand for Rs. 56,830; Mr. Ali bin Mahomed Muzaffari for Rs. 55,390; Mr. Mahomed Haji Ellias Essak for Rs. 50,000; Messrs. Abdullabhoy and Jumabhai Lalji for Rs. 50,000; The Alliance Bank of Simla for Rs. 50,000; and Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal for Rs. 25,000.

Among the secured creditors whose number is ten only. In the largest is the Bank of India for Rss. 3,70,000 for which it holds securities estimated at Rs. 4,00,000. W. and A. Graham and Company are the second largest for Rs. 3,15,000 and they hold as security a necklace of pearls, the estimated value of which is Rs. 3,75,000; The Merchants' Bank comes next, being creditors for Rs. 3,00,000 and they hold 13 parcels of pearls as security, their estimated value being Rs. 3,23,000. The fourth highest on the list is the Indian Specie Bank for Rs. 2,55,000 and they hold as securities 100 shares of the Madhavji Dharmsey Mills and 2 parcels of pearls, the total value of both which is estimated at Rs. 3,97,000.

The assets are all composed of loans to various parties either on account or on promissory notes or hundies in most cases on personal securities.

LEPER DANGER IN BOMBAY.

REPORT ASKED FOR BY CORPORATION.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji will move at the next meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation:—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report at an early date what steps have been taken with regard to the vagrant lepers in Bombay since the Lepers Act III of 1898 was put into force in the City by Government about two years ago.

How many such homeless lepers wandering about and freely mixing with other people in the thickly crowded streets of the City have been brought up before the City Magistrates and detained by their orders in the Matunga or similar other leper asylums: How many of them only temporarily residing in the City were transferred to the districts to which they properly belonged, in pursuance of the terms of the Resolution of the Government of Bombay on the subject, dated the 7th March, 1911? What is the present total number of vagrant lepers in the City, the total number residing in the Matunga leper asylum and the amount of room still available in it for further admission? Is the Commissioner satisfied with the progress thus made in relieving the City from the danger of vagrant lepers? If not, what steps does he propose to take for a more vigorous and quicker enforcement of the Act in the interests of the health of the City and the safety of its inhabitants?"

HYDERABAD NOTES.

WATER SCARCITY IMMINENT.

FEUDAL NOBLES' ESTATES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Mar. 1.

At present Hyderabad City is supplied water from the Mir Allum Lake, and the suburbs known as Chadarghat and the Residency Bazars from the Hussain Sauger Lake, which is situate between Hyderabad and Secunderabad. When the Secunderabad Cantonment was sorely in need of water, its own water reservoir having completely failed about three years ago, the Resident applied to the Nizam's Government for a supply of water from the Hussain Sauger Tank as a temporary measure to the Cantonment people. It is now proposed to extend the supply to Bolaram passing through Trimulgherry, a distance of 10 miles from the same source. Then the Hussain Sauger is called upon to supply water to a population of 2,50,000. This additional strain is really great, and unless the Tank is replenished constantly from another reservoir, it is likely to fail, and the people for whom the Tank was originally intended to supply will not receive any, and a water scarcity will be imminent. The Hussain Sauger is already low. It is proposed by the construction of the Osman Sauger Dam across the Musi river, about 15 miles above the city of Hyderabad, to storage water, and to supply to the Cantonment and Bolaram, so that the people of Hyderabad, Cadarghat and the Residency may not suffer any water inconvenience. Work on the Dam has been in hand for over twenty months and the expenditure so far has not gone beyond 12 or 13 lakhs. At this rate, the Dam will not be ready before another five or six years as the cost of the work is estimated at or about 50 lakhs. Simultaneously with this, the water supply project should also be taken in hand.

CHANGES IN THE RESIDENCY.

In a few days the Hon. Colonel A. F. Pinhey, C.S.I., the Resident, is proceeding on leave and he will be succeeded by Mr. Fraser, C.S.I., from Cashmere. Colonel Pinhey has been with us at a most critical time. It was very soon after his joining the Residency that the late Nizam died. Col. Pinhey has been popular during the time he has been in Hyderabad, and his departure will be regretted. Mr. Fraser comes with a good reputation as he was popular in Mysore. H. H. the Nizam gave a Farewell Dinner at Falaknameh to the outgoing Resident on the 26th February to a large number of Europeans, the nobility and the principal officers of the State, and a similar State Dinner will be given whom the new Resident arrives.

MANAGEMENT OF PAIGAH ESTATES.

When the present Nizam came to the throne, he appointed Mr. Briant Egerton, C.I.E., his tutor, as Controller-General of Paigah on a salary of Rs. 3,000 a month, each Paigah to contribute Rs. 1,000 towards his pay. The accumulated revenue of the three Paigahs amounts to over Rs. 50,00,000 a year, and the administration was not in efficient hands. Now each Paigah has been placed under an officer of revenue experience borrowed from the State. It is nearly two years since Mr. Egerton came to occupy this responsible office, and it will be of much interest to learn what improvements he has been able to effect in their management.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI PORT DUES.

WHICH IS THE CHEAPER PORT?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, March 2.

As the comparative memorandum recently issued by the Chairman of the Rangoon Port Commissioners purports to show that Bombay is a cheaper port for ships than Karachi, the Karachi Port Trust have passed the following resolution:—

That the Chairman of the Rangoon Port Commissioners be thanked for his interesting paper, and as regards the table attached thereto, steps should be taken to ascertain the correct figures of contribution of each registered ton of shipping entering the Port, to the Port Revenue at Bombay, as the Board cannot understand how the figure 3.26 is arrived at for that port as against 5.73 at Karachi, the latter being approximately correct.

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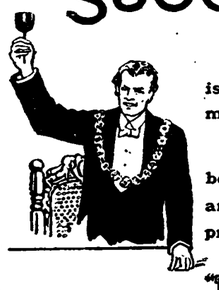

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"AN ABSOLUTE MONARCH."

LORD KITCHENER ASSUMES THE KINGSHIP OF EGYPT.

A Cairo correspondent who signs himself "M" contributes to "The New Statesman" a remarkable article describing Lord Kitchener's autocratic rule in Egypt and his assumption of regal powers. We quote the article in full.

KITCHENER REX.

"He consults nobody," growled a British business man in Cairo the other day. It seems but yesterday that this business man and others of his kind were rejoicing that a strong man like Lord Kitchener had been sent to Egypt to terrorise the Nationalists. But no sooner has Lord Kitchener warmed to his work, scared off the trubulent Nationalists to Constantinople or Geneva, and begun to do the hustling enjoined upon the British administration of Egypt by Theodore Roosevelt, than the dormant spirit of the Briton wakens: he remembers he is a democrat and straightway he begins to object to Lord Kitchener's autocratic rule.

If a few thousand years hence all records of Egyptian history of to-day should be lost save the sheaf of newspaper cuttings that I hold in my hand as I write, the Flinders Petries of the future will not be much troubled to fix the actual place and functions of the noble Lord whose name in British annals was earlier connected with battle and conquest. As to whether he obtained control over Egypt as a gift from his Emperor for past military services or whether he conquered the country for himself, they may be in doubt; but they will certainly conclude that he ruled Egypt, not as any "power behind the throne," but as an arbitrary Eastern prince whose word was law and whose personality dominated all others in the public eye. From the headlines alone of the English and some of the foreign and native local papers, it is impossible not to conclude that Lord Kitchener's *role* is studied and intentional; for the attitude of the Press in Egypt is not apt to be spontaneous. We read such headings as "Lord Kitchener's Drainage Scheme," "Lord Kitchener's Land Policy," "Lord Kitchener and the Wakfs" (Religious Endowments), "Lord Kitchener and the Agricultural Syndicates"; and "Lord Kitchener's Five Feddan Law" has been quoted *ad nauseam*. The Government's policy and the Khedive's ideas—if he has any—are left unchronicled.

ROYAL PROGRESSES.

We find Lord Kitchener making progress through the country, receiving adulatory addresses, accepting petitions and promising redress like any royal prince. On one of these occasions he was presented with an effusion in which the writer—a school teacher evidently dazzled by the limelight which continually plays upon the mighty soldier—referred to him, quite unconscious of irony, as "an absolute monarch." And, indeed, it seems sometimes to onlookers that the only difference between Lord Kitchener and that former arbitrary and unfortunate occupant of the Khedivial throne, Ismail, is that Lord Kitchener has to govern within a given financial limit, whereas Ismail did not.

The petitions with which the British Agent is overwhelmed may be taken as another indication of the position he has taken up. The first to petition him not having been snubbed, others with grievances to be righted were emboldened to follow their example, until it has become the correct and apparently wished-for attitude towards the Agency to send petitions there instead of to responsible Ministers, with, perhaps, out of courtesy, a copy of the petition to the latter. Thus we find that Lord Kitchener is appealed to by the Copts to have their peculating clergy brought to book and to have their Wakfs treated in the same way as the Mohammedan institution for the same purpose—*i.e.*, put under ministerial control. School and college students pour upon him their complaints on all subjects—though once when their examination papers were deemed too hard they appealed to the Khedive! Telephone employees so far forgot themselves as to petition Lord Kitchener to safeguard their rights in the coming transfer to the Government of the Cairo Telephone Service. In fact, the toady and the sycophant and the Vicars of Bray, who are found in every nation and who are the particular bane of subject nations, have discovered the weakness of the Agency, and act accordingly. Lord Kitchener is, of course, credited with the gift of the new Constitution to the nation rather than the Khedive, who had for years been the recipient of petitions on the subject from his people, and we were informed that the first elections under it could not take place until his lordship was safely back in Egypt after his holiday—the papers freely stating that the date of the polling had been arranged to meet his convenience. And so completely has he usurped the part of ruler that on his return he issued a proclamation to the nation. "Lord Kitchener," it ran, "salutes the Egyptians on his return. . . . Lord Kitchener wishes that every Egyptian should know that the coming elections to the Legislative Assembly will be impartial and in conformity with justice and equity."

CONTROL OF PARLIAMENT.

Perhaps, however, it is his attitude to the newly created legislative body which most of all indicates the power of his sceptre and the subordinate position he evidently intends the new Parliament to hold. A few weeks ago delegates from the co-operative movement waited on him, and we afterwards read: "If anything was needed to make Lord Kitchener the most popular man in Egypt, it was his recent promise that the first draft law that would be submitted to the approval of the Legislative Assembly should be one providing for the creating of Agricultural Syndicates in Egypt," and the notice was headed "Lord Kitchener's Promise received with Joy." But it is not enough that Lord Kitchener should settle beforehand what the new Egyptain Parliament is to legislate upon: he does not apparently consider that the Egyptians are capable with out his direction of even fitting up the Chamber in which the new Assembly is to deliberate.

"In view," we read "of the increased number of representatives, the Chamber in which the old Legislative Council deliberated was too small to accommodate the new members and the Press, and we are informed that Lord Kitchener has given orders for a total re-arrangement of the hall"!

Recently big street improvements have been carried out in Cairo; thoroughfares have been widened, and some ancient rookeries whose existence caused considerable traffic congestion have been cleared out. Among these was the improvement round Cairo station—no longer a terror-inspiring centre of vehicular chaos undertaken at considerable expense by the Cairo Tanzim, the public body which, in lieu of a municipality, is responsible for the well-being of the town. The work was no sooner finished than the Press announced a scheme for the adornment of the open spaces near the station, and an article appeared in one of the English dailies with four headlines: "Rameses Square—Lord Kitchener's Great Project—Colossi for Cairo Station—Further Cairo Improvements Contemplated." In the course of the article we were informed that "these adornments consist . . . of the two huge Colossi of Rameses II. which are at present lying at Sakkara. It is Lord Kitchener's intention that these two statues shall be erected one in the middle of the large grass plot immediately in front of the Ezbekieh Caracol, and the other in the grass plot which is about be made near the tramlines." This announcement of Lord Kitchener's intention to remove those two ancient landmarks from their age-long repose under the palm trees at Memphis stirred easy-going Cairo, and even far Constantinople raised an eyebrow. The removal would cost £10,000, and money is badly needed for further street improvements in other densely populated parts of the capital. Criticism drew out what had every appearance of an inspired article in the columns of the "Egyptain Gazette," in which the strange argument was used that since at least £200,000 would be needed for street improvements, and since the Exchequer could not at the moment bear such a strain, the authorities would be justified in sanctioning the smaller expenditure of £10,000 on removing the statues. And it was hinted that if objection to Lord Kitchener's scheme was raised merely on ground of expense, "the necessary cash will come from some other source which Lord Kitchener with his usual ingenuity has succeeded in tapping."

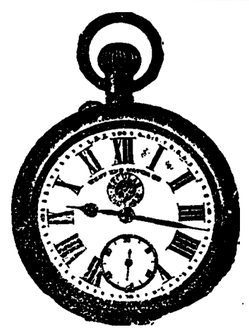
A SERIOUS PROBLEM.

It must be admitted that on the whole Lord Kitchener has "put the steam on" in Egyptian affairs to good purpose. He has done some very necessary and hitherto neglected work. But the affairs of a nation cannot be administered indefinitely in the manner of those of an army on campaign. An autocrat is an autocrat, be he good or bad, and the question forces itself upon the thoughtful student of Egyptian affairs: Is England for ever to provide Pharaohs and Al Raschids for Egypt who shall cause roads and bridges to spring into existence like magic and save her the trouble of self-government? How are the Egyptian people to "take an increasing interest in their civil duties," and get "that political training and experience" which Lord Kitchener, in his last despatch to Sir Edward Grey, declared they needed, if he himself and his successors are to be the perpetual dispensers of royal bounties and the sole disposers of the political and social life of the country? The problem is serious. It is also likely to become acute once the new Parliament gets on its feet, for the results of the second elections have come as a surprise to Kasr el Dubara, and the new members, if the characters of some of them have been judged aright, are likely to take more than a superficial view of their duties to the nation.

THE MINER'S LIGHT.

There are few circumstances in which laborious work is performed where a good illumination should be more gratefully accepted than in the case of the coalminer. Unfortunately, the demands of safety have necessitated to a large extent the use of oil lamps with a small and feeble flame, protected by glass cylinders, through which the light must pass, and which are liable to become obscured by the deposition of coal dust and grease upon the surface of the glass. This state of affairs is, however, a great improvement upon the miner's safety lamp as originally introduced, when wire gauze only was employed, and the amount of light which filtered through was small indeed. Flame lamps, burning oil or spirit, have been wonderfully improved as regards their illuminating power during recent years, and a modification which, it is understood, has been made in one of the accepted forms of lamp, by the addition of a glass chimney, appears to mark a considerable further advance. The electric light would seem to be the ideal light as regards quantity and quality for the mine worker, and its use in mines is, in fact, becoming more and more general. Many difficulties have had to be overcome in order to construct electrical miners' safety lamps in such a way as to meet all the requirements of safety, efficiency, and economy. Some notion of these difficulties and the ingenious methods which have been devised for the purpose of overcoming them may be gathered from the paper read by Mr. F. J. Turquand before the Association of Mining Electrical Engineers. The fact that the South Wales miners appear to be satisfied with the safe character of portable electric lamps, and have expressed a desire for their increased use in coal mines, is indicative of their general adoption in the near future.

For the first time after many years, some Indian fishermen have made the voyage from Tuticorin to Colombo in a catamaran. It took them nine days. They had been invited by some fishermen in Colombo and seventeen of them got in provision and water enough for a fortnight and started on their adventurous voyage.



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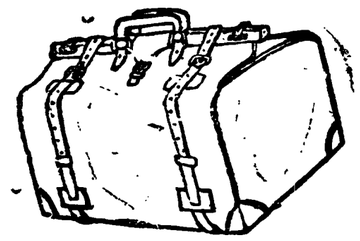

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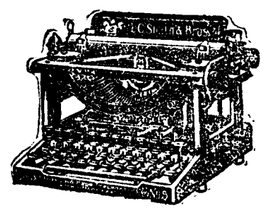

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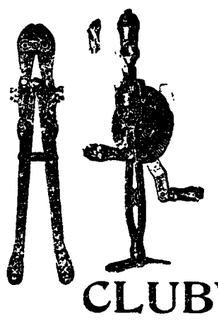

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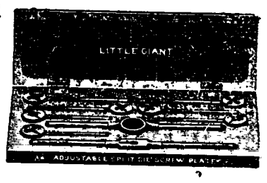

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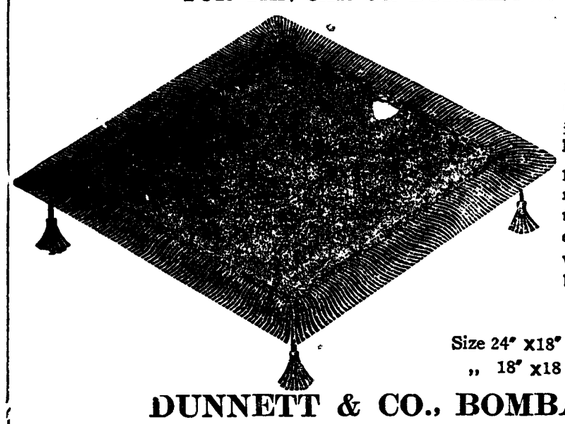

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